AUGUST 11, 1945

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Genie Out Of The Bottle

MANKIND has released another genie, of unprecedented destructive power, from the bottle in which it has been imprisoned since the beginning of the war. Now that the magic words of release have been spoken, there is no formula that will ever put the genie back in the bottle again. The consequences of its release are beyond all possibility of prediction. The cloud which, as we write these words, hides the ruins of the city of Hiroshima is no denser than the cloud which hides the future of this human race as it is changed by this epoch-making discovery.

The first reaction upon hearing the news was naturally a feeling of gratitude that it is now possible to bring to an end the resistance of Japan much more rapidly and at less expense of life than we had thought possible,—and a gratitude also that the Germans did not succeed in attaining to this discovery before our own scientists did so and before their defeat by our military power. But this must have been promptly followed, in every serious mind, by a sense of awe and apprehension at the vastness of the responsibility thus thrown upon the human race and particularly upon its political leaders. For the new discovery, with its incredible power of destruction, makes the continuance of civilization absolutely impossible without the aid of some kind of effective world government. Powers such as these must be rigidly controlled, and controlled not by a national state responsible to nobody but itself and its citizens, but by a world authority and one animated by a profound moral preference. There is no guarantee that that which has happened this week to Hiroshima may not happen at some remote date to Montreal or Edmonton.

We of the United Nations believe, though the Japanese doubtless do not, that the destruction of Hiroshima was part of a necessary campaign for the maintenance of peace and something resembling justice upon the surface of the earth; but we cannot assume that the atomic bomb will always be at the disposal of the better side and the side to which we belong. To maintain now the doctrine of complete and unmitigated national sovereignty is to doom the honest and peaceful nations to destruction at the hands of the dishonest and aggressive.

New Viceroy

CANADIANS can hardly help feeling a measure of pride in the fact that the position of representative of the Crown in their Dominion has become of sufficient importance to be considered a worthy post for one of the half dozen greatest men whom the Empire has produced during the war. Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander is a very great soldier, and it is as a soldier that he has made his reputation. But he is also by general consent a very great man, and it is as a great man that he will be greeted as the personal representative of his sovereign in Canada.

The wisdom, the humanity, and the profoundly democratic spirit which he exhibited throughout his military career will be no less valuable at Rideau Hall. We wish for him and his consort a happy and uneventful period in that residence; but if it should turn out not to be uneventful, we have the utmost confidence that he will deal with its events with wisdom and courage.

U.S. Reaction

IT IS PERHAPS a pity that Great Britain had to be the first country to hold a general election and determine the character of its new Government after the ending of the European war. The Americans appear to have got the idea that Europe is full of countries which are much less Socialistic than Great Britain now appears to be, and would remain much less Socialistic if Great Britain did not give them such a bad leadership. We suspect that this idea is wholly illusory and that any genuinely free election in any country of Europe within the next two or three years will develop a government probably quite a bit more Socialistic than the one headed by Mr. Attlee.

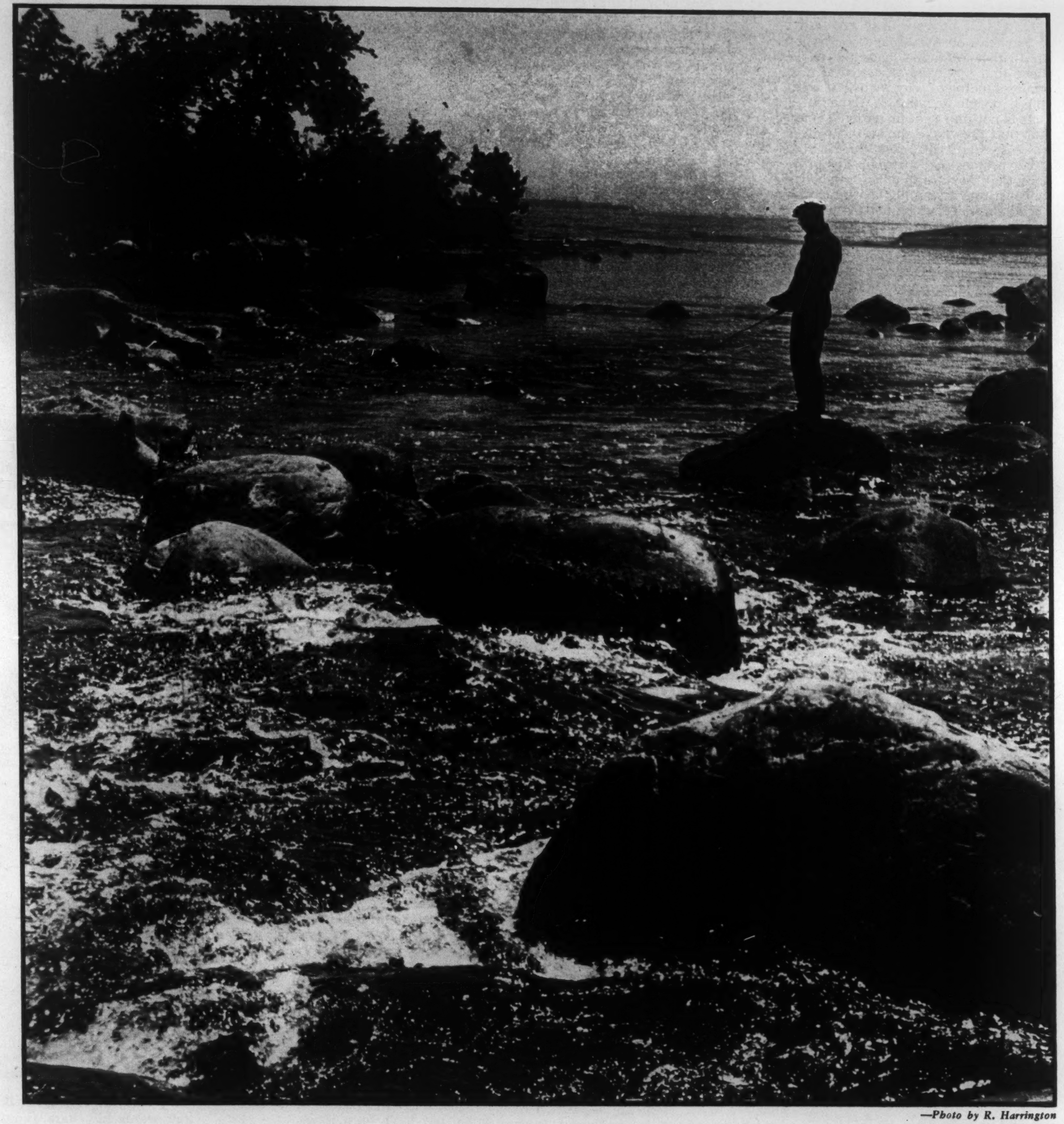
For the truth is that a protracted and an appallingly destructive war is not a good thing for the popularity of the private enterprise system, which needs a certain degree of stability in order to flourish at its best. There has been very little stability outside of this hemisphere in which we live for the last three, four or five years; and whatever economic system gets itself established in most of the countries of the other continent will have to be one which can grow up out of a pretty complete chaos.

While the world waits for the other countries of Europe to make clear their views as to their future economic set-up, the Americans will no doubt go on feeling that Great Britain has abandoned the cause of civilization and progress. When the rest of Europe has had its elections, the Americans may come to feel that Great Britain is not so far away from them after all. The thing is not serious except in so far as it may cause the United States to revert to a somewhat isolationist attitude.

The idea that it is unwise to do anything which might help a Socialist Government in Great Britain to function successfully is not at all unnatural, and is likely to be quite widespread for a time. What repercussions it will have in Canada it is hard to tell, for Canadians are generally supposed to have a slightly higher sentimental regard than Americans for Great Britain as a nation and not as the territory of a particular government or a particular economic theory. We are moreover somewhat more extensively and directly dependent upon the British market.

Something will depend, also, on the attitude of the British financiers themselves. If they feel that they are likely to be helped back into power by the financiers of other nations putting the screws on the British Government, that is one thing. If they feel that that would be a very bad way indeed of trying to get back into power themselves, that is another thing. The position of international finance is very different from what it was before the war.

(*Continued on Page Three*)



—*Photo by R. Harrington*

"Fisherman's Luck" Is Real Luck in These Days of Meat Shortages and Prospective Rationing.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Page
Can Japan Become Democratic?.......Percy Price 6
Dominion Wins First Round.....Wilfrid Eggleston 8
Canada's Part in Atomic Bomb.......Gordon Best 10
Governor General's Function.......B. K. Sandwell 11
Labor's Difficult Adventure.....Willson Woodside 14
How Far Left Are We Going?.......P. M. Richards 34

DEAR MR. EDITOR

The Diehard Attitude Towards Japanese Living in Canada

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

PERUSAL of your last and other articles on the Japanese situation in British Columbia leads me to believe that you have an essential misunderstanding of why we do not want these people to stay in Canada.

It is not on racial or national lines, but that they have shown themselves so essentially different to all the other peoples that make up this province, that they are so unassimilable as to constitute a running economic and social sore. They dominated through low scale living and disregard of all trade union and hour restriction the fishing trade, some forms of truck gardening and corner grocery stores in this province and would again if they came back in large numbers.

We should be quite ready to accept the dispersal method on a per capita basis throughout Canada if it could be enforced, but, as you know, it cannot. The Japanese hate extremes of heat and cold such as exist in eastern Canada and they are a sea-faring people; they would inevitably tend to drift back to British Columbia.

The situation in British Columbia and the western states of the U.S.A. were not parallel: the ratio of Japanese in British Columbia to other peoples was far higher here than there.

Why such asperity about expatriation? The Russians propose to expatriate a million and a half Sudeten Germans from Czechoslovakia, where they have lived for generations, to Germany: and there was a transfer of millions of Greeks and Turks, the one from Asia Minor to Greece and the other from Greece back into Turkey under the direction of the League of Nations after the last war. Then why should it be such a heinous crime to send back 23,000 Japanese from British Columbia, where they have lived for not more than a generation, to their homeland?

Courtenay, BC. BEN HUGHES

Let It Be Argued

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR publication of Mr. Gelber's article on Canada and the Pan-American Union, in your issue of July 14, deserves a line of appreciation.

It is perhaps true that only over certain ranges is there evident a continuous popular interest in Canada's foreign affairs; and that outside those ranges Canadians seem content, on the whole, to leave decisions to a small official group. That this is so may be something of a tribute to the judgment of that group up to the present time.

But even granting a high degree of wisdom among such a group, and a general—if rather passive—public confidence in it, there are decisions the results of which would be so momentous, that they should not be made in advance of some measure of real public opinion on the matters involved.

It would be lamentable if Canada were to be committed to membership in the P. A. U. without a more widespread understanding than exists at present as to the meaning and probable results of such a step; without previous informed popular discussion and the evidence of some positive public opinion in the matter.

Mr. Gelber's points are all practical and important ones. It would be well if the article should be widely read and discussed.

Chester, N.S. WINTHROP BELL

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Common Sense

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

NO INDIVIDUAL or group in Canada is always right or always wrong. There should be a greater effort towards mutual understanding. Unfortunately we are, generally speaking, too intent on justifying our own opinions and interests, and even in trying to force them on others. That is not the road to unity.

Gowanstown, Ont. ELTON NICKEL

Conserving Experience

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CITIZENS in the forty-plus age age group suffered grievously during the last depression by being displaced by younger men and women. At that time an association was formed under the name of the Forty-Plus Club and through its good offices with sympathetic employers many of the unemployed members were placed in positions where their skill and experience were appreciated.

Some trepidation exists lest age-prejudices might appear again in the reconstruction period we are facing. For that reason the Club is expanding and it is hoped that branches may be established all across the country. Mr. A. K. L. Ellis of Montreal is the Chairman.

Montreal, Que. BERNARD ROSE

Plea For Students

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SINCE the European war is ended, many soldiers are anxious to resume their studies at the University, Medical, Engineering, or some other course to fit them for a position of usefulness in the country of their birth. Why are these boys being held in the services now? Why should they not be informed at once where they stand? No wonder there is a brewing dissatisfaction here and there, when the ambition of these lads is being held in check, by what I think is too much red tape, irresponsible officers, or lack of interest by the authorities in power. I hope that these boys are not going to become disheartened by the slow process of government machinery, which may spell ruination for some and I think that they are the ones that should be discharged from the services at as early a date as possible, and given due consideration.

A MOTHER OF CANADA
Drumheller, Alberta.

Weighty Comment

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MISS EDITH M. CREIGHTON in her article headed "How Much Should a Text Book Weigh?" in your issue of June 30 calls attention to a matter which educational authorities ought to rectify. Here in New Brunswick I have been surprised at the weight of the books I have seen pupils carrying. The mercy which a good man will show should surely be extended to children.

Miss Creighton shows also how fatuous is some of the editing of our classics. To explain to students of Shakespeare that "Rain is composed of small drops or globules of water" is surely unnecessary. And when Shakespears wrote "The quality of mercy is not strained" he did not mean that mercy "cannot be strained as honey or milk" is strained, but that mercy cannot be brought about by compulsion.

S. P. SMITH
(formerly Headmaster of
Bishop's College School,
Lennoxville, Que.)
Jacquet River, N. B.

French By The Eye

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of July 14 I read two interesting letters. Bilingual Failure writes whereof he knows. Mr. Bruce (I fear) writes in ignorance.

I had a good college education in French, could read and write it readily, but all to no avail when I had to converse in French. I might as well have been with Italians or Chinese for all I knew what was being said.

I learned French with my eye, not my ear. I was taught the Parisian accent, while I listened to dialect French. I doubt if an honor graduate in French can take the platform and give a five-minute reply in French to an address given by a Frenchman from Quebec. What chance has a person to hear French in Toronto, or Unionville or anywhere else in Canada or U.S. excepting in Quebec and in a few isolated sections in some of the other provinces.

Perhaps if Canada becomes all French we may have unity. It is quite impossible to take two distinctly separate races and assimilate them into one harmonious people. I asked a member of a prominent French family, and who was a brother-in-law of a leading French politician, now deceased, if the mass of the French still felt that they were a conquered people, and he answered yes, and that was the answer I expected to get. We need a Jan Smuts in Quebec to lead the people in loyalty to our King and the Union Jack. The British Empire owes much to Jan Smuts. Are the leaders in Quebec leading their people toward or from our King and flag?

Picton, Ont. L. A. VAN SKIVER

General by Pretence

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN his article on Pétain and Hindenburg, D. L. Wilson says "As a fact, Hindenburg's victory at Tannenberg was won by that unbalanced military genius Ludendorff." As still more of a fact, it was won by General von François, who disobeyed Ludendorff. The only work of reference I have at hand is Churchill's "The World Crisis: The Eastern Front", but it makes the matter clear enough. If everyone had obeyed Ludendorff, as Mackensen and Bulow did, there would not have been much of a victory. Ludendorff, of course, claimed all the credit and for some years was successful in maintaining this myth which still prevails, apparently, in some quarters. Churchill says it does not prevail in German military circles.

Even the preparations for the battle were not made by Ludendorff, but by Hoffmann before Ludendorff's arrival. Ludendorff gave only a very few orders, and most of those were bad ones.

Anyone who still cares to read Ludendorff's own memoirs can see what a liar he was.

West Vancouver B.C. DAVID BROCK

• •

BOUTONNIERE

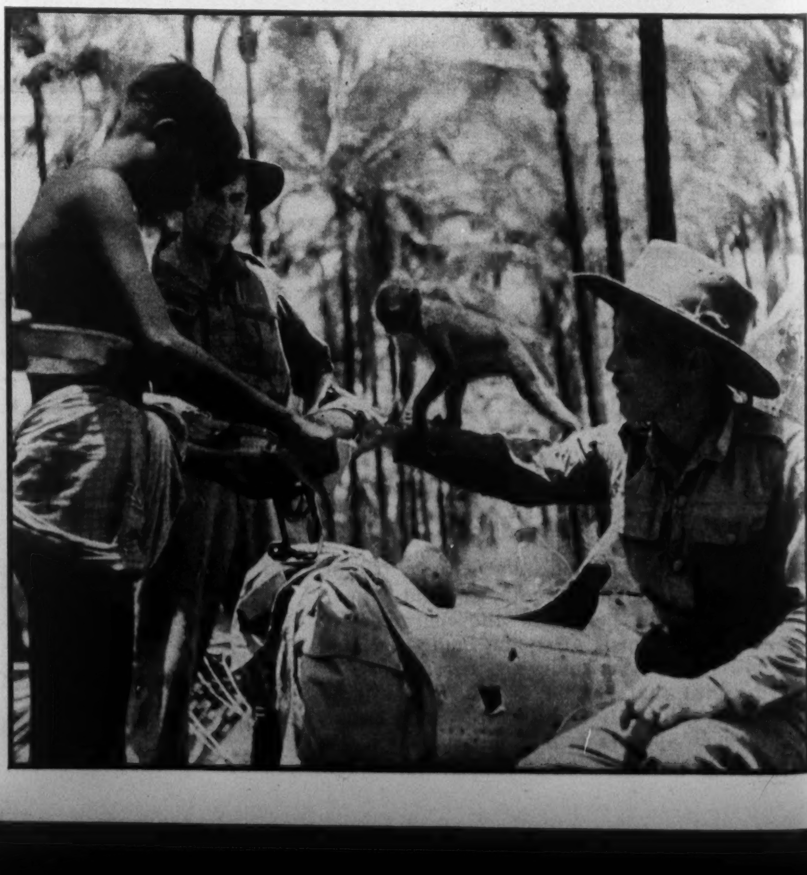
THERE is no place where we may go.
No slow
And secret twilit afternoons
For talk, and quiet dreaming;
That is for others.
Still, I find most sweet
Your sudden swift encounter
In the street . . .
Turning a corner . . .
Meeting you this way
Is like a flower pinned upon my day!

MONA GOULD

Canadian Airmen in Burma Explore Arakan Jungle

Groundcrew members of the R.C.A.F.'s Burma based "Elephant" Dakota squadron often spend their off-days taking jungle hikes in the Arakan. A group of them are seen here climbing for coconuts. But it was slow work so they persuaded these Burmese villagers to retrieve the nuts for them.

They find the coconut milk cool and refreshing. "Cheeko" their pet monkey wants his share, though he's well able to get the nuts for himself.



The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

The complete absence of anything bearing the faintest resemblance not only to a gold standard but to an international monetary system of any kind has greatly diminished the powers of international finance as against national governments. The threat of a "flight from the pound" would probably not cause Mr. Attlee to lose five minutes' sleep, and even the withdrawal of the United States from Bretton Woods would merely cause him to ring for the memoranda showing what Mr. Churchill was going to do in that emergency.

Mr. Attlee's real sole problem is the British workingman, and the more hostile the outside world looks towards Mr. Attlee's Government, the more faithful the British workingman will be in his support of it. If the British workingman declines to work hard, and to be thrifty, and to save, and to get along without quite a lot for quite a while during the rehabilitation period, Mr. Attlee may have trouble. Otherwise he should manage to get through all right.

Old Age Pension Problems

MOST Canadians are under the impression that the economic problems of old age have been eliminated through the adoption by all the provinces of the Dominion's Old Age Pensions Act of 1927. This is very far from being the case. The maximum income which can be enjoyed by any person in receipt of a pension is $365 a year, and if the pensioner owns a dwelling its rental value may be considered in calculating the amount of pension payable, while if he leaves an estate the pension authority is entitled to recover the amount of all pension payments with interest at five per cent compounded annually.

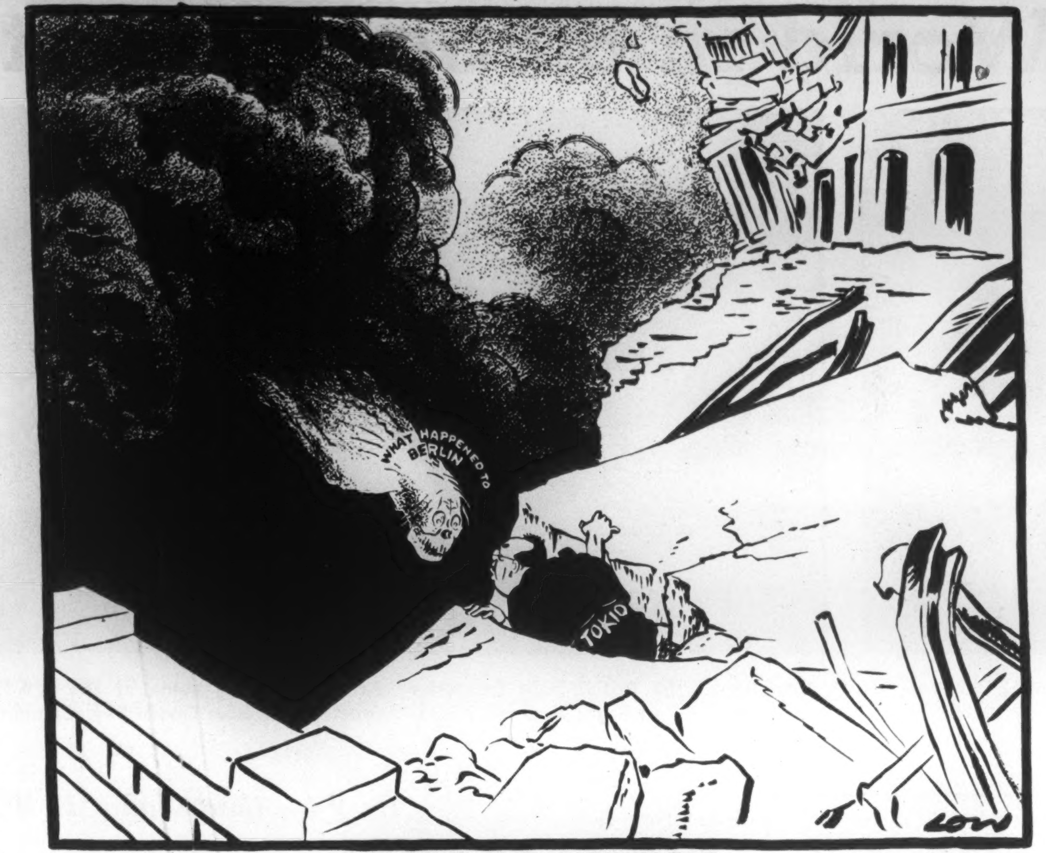
The Vancouver *Province* rightly considers that this is not an old age pension but an indigent allowance. "It is time", says the *Province*, "to consider a real old-age pension law, with a pension that is something more than a doubtful subsistence allowance, and without limitations that enforce poverty upon the recipient and penalize thrifty workingmen and women". The abolition of all restrictions on income would increase the number of pensioners by about one hundred per cent, but the amount of their pensions would by no means be a total loss, as this step would relieve the pension authorities of all the investigation work that now has to be done to ascertain the pensioner's economic position, in addition to which the pension itself would in the majority of cases be subject to income tax.

But a far more important result would be the removal of the present incentive to prospective pensioners to waste their substance before going on pension in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the government. Moreover a pensioner who is capable of earning a little money in addition to his pension, and can find an opportunity to do so, should not be prevented by the knowledge that everything he earns over the $125 will be deducted from his pension.

C.C.F. Soul-Searching

THE party press of the C.C.F. is busy hunting for explanations of the setback experienced by that party in the recent elections. In the process it ascribes so much responsibility to the campaign of Mr. B. A. Trestrail that that gentleman cannot fail to feel greatly flattered and encouraged. The second award of merit naturally goes to the Labor Progressives, whose rather remarkable campaign urging the workers to vote for Labor Progressives when available and for Liberals elsewhere undoubtedly split the labor vote quite extensively, and had the weakening of the C. C. F. as its sole real objective.

But the one explanation which the C. C. F. writers do not seem willing to face is the fact that the Canadian electorate is a very long way from being convinced of the desirability of socialism, and that the C.C.F. has for several years been increasingly accentuating its socialist objectives. At the time of its greatest advance, the C.C.F. was representing itself as merely the most progressive of the available parties, and the one most devoted to the interests of the underdog. As it could point to the deplorable record of the two older parties throughout the depression, as indicating the degree of their interest in the underdog, it really had something to talk about.



FACING THE INEVITABLE —*Copyright in all Countries.*

But the older parties speedily recognized their danger, and adopted policies so progressive (relatively speaking) and apparently so favorable to the underdog that the C.C.F. was left with no recourse except to declare that these policies could not be carried out under a system of free enterprise. The older parties naturally do not admit this and the Canadian electorate is not convinced of it, and proposes to see what sort of a job the Liberal party will make of preventing unemployment while still leaving the bulk of industry in private hands. If the Liberal party fails at this (and this is a point which we think "private hands" had better keep in mind pretty constantly), the electorate will swing over to one or other of the left-wing parties, which are at the present moment busily engaged in trying to assassinate one another in order that the survivor may inherit the land. On the swirling surface of this turbulent stream of cross currents, Mr. Trestrail floats gaily along like a large and iridescent bubble, but he is not directing the current, and if he gets into the rapids he may not even float.

Gas in Warfare

WE HAVE received an interesting letter from Mr. Laurence F. King of Sarnia, Ont., on the question of the use of gas in warfare. Our objection to the use of gas against the Japanese as proposed by Major George Fielding Eliot was simply that it is prohibited by the laws of warfare to which we and all our fellow belligerents have subscribed, and we do not approve of the violation of treaties in any circumstances. This has nothing to do with the question whether gas is or is not a humane method of warfare. Mr. King makes out a very good case for it. He says that in World War I, it was found to be capable of inflicting the greatest number of *non-fatal* casualties in proportion to the military effort expended. Medical authorities agree that gas causes less suffering than high explosives. The ratio of deaths to total casualties is far lower than with high explosives; a casualty from gas had from six to twelve times the chance of surviving that a non-gas casualty had.

Mr. King claims that medical research has revealed that there is relatively little chance of permanent disability from gas; in the matter of discharge through disability, gas ranks fifth among the causative agents, being exceeded by gunshot, shrapnel, shell, and pistol balls. Pulmonary tuberculosis is not a common effect of gas poisoning, and certainly not one of its later effects. In 1918 the rate per thousand of tuberculosis among all troops in France was one and one-half times as high as it was among those who had been gassed. The authority for these statistics is "Chemicals in War" by Lt.-Col. A. M. Prentiss of the U. S. Army Chemical Warfare Service. Mr. King observes that "it is difficult to discover a logical basis for the popular prejudice against the use of gas."

All these may be excellent arguments in favor of a modification, effected in time of peace, of the existing treaty-embodied rules of warfare. They do not justify the changing of those rules by unilateral action in the middle of a war.

Bilingualism

IN A recent article in SATURDAY NIGHT Mr. F. X. Chauvin described Canada as a bilingual country. This is a term which lacks exact significance and should therefore be used with considerable caution. That Quebec is a bilingual province admits of no doubt. The Acts of Legislature of that province are required by the B. N. A. Act to be published in both languages, and either language may be used in its debates and in its courts. The same is true of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada and the proceedings of that Parliament and the Dominion courts; but it is not true of the Acts of the legislatures of the other eight provinces nor of the proceedings in their provincial courts.

It is fairly obvious that the rights of the French language in the Dominion Parliament and Dominion courts were established for the benefit of Quebec, in recognition of the fact that a resident of that province has a perfect right to abstain from the use of the English language, and must logically be entitled to use French in any Dominion proceedings in which he participates as a Quebec resident. This arrangement does not make French an official language in any other province.

The arrangement, which was enacted in 1867, was a perfectly natural and workable one for a federation of colonies which had been separately, and continued to be as a federation, under the sovereign power of a government external to themselves. It presents much greater difficulties in the case of a nation which is master of its own affairs. It is obviously inevitable that French-speaking residents of Quebec, profoundly convinced of the desirability of maintaining the special French culture of which their language is the chief vehicle, should feel more at home in, and be more loyal to, the province of Quebec than the rest of Canada. And since the growth of their numbers has caused them to overflow the boundaries of the province, it is equally inevitable that they should strive to increase the privileges and expand the use of French in the other provinces.

Most of them no doubt believe that Canada should be a bilingual country in the full sense in which Quebec is a bilingual province. It is fairly certain, however, that a very substantial majority of the population of the eight provinces is even more profoundly attached to the system of one official language, and this division—upon which no compromise is possible—is one of the major sources of Canada's national weakness.

The Passing Show

FROM Ottawa comes news that a simplified tax form will be forthcoming next year, but we still think it will be easier to send our entire income and hope for some change in due course.

•

It has been decided that the Canadian dollar is still worth only 90 cents over the border. Now all that remains is for a financial wizard to make it worth 90 cents on the home ground.

•

"Walls that breathe", are promised in the new postwar homes, by a prophetic article in a building trade journal. An intelligent arrangement which will enable the home owners to perform a function not otherwise provided for.

•

Because of the severe shortage of raw materials, the Japs declare that their aeroplanes are to be made from soya beans. An appropriate recipe to add to the soup which they are already in.

•

A judge in central Ontario has ruled that a cow has a legal right to cross the road, motor traffic notwithstanding. But what we object to is its middle of the road policy.

•

The school managers of an Ontario rural community plan to raise the wall of the school grounds "to keep courting couples out at night". Surely a redundant measure for such an old-fashioned custom.

•

Alberta Farmer

Being a lyrical interpretation of the
Law of Diminishing Returns

"What are you doing with all that hay
  Quarter-section of white sweet clover
Dried and stacked in a cunning way?
  You are a farmer, not a drover."

"I'm a farmer; you tell it true,"
  So he answered in surly tones
"Mr. Ilsley has just got through
  Tagging me for two thousand bones."

"So I'm giving the land a rest,
  Feeding steers in the place of men.
With Mr. Ilsley off my chest
  I may go in for wheat again."

—J. E. M.

•

British film productions of Shakespeare's plays are having difficulty with Hay's censorship regulations in the United States as some of the Bard's "earthy" language is not approved. We suspect that our British friends may have omitted the distracting charms of heavenly bodies.

•

Caption of a syndicated domestic relations column:

HAPPINESS AFTER
HONEYMOON UP TO MAN
AND WIFE

Reprinted in this column for the benefit of married couples who may have missed this important item.

•

Replying to the Allied ultimatum, Tokyo has disclosed that the war will be carried on "in conformity with the hitherto established basic principles". These were borrowed from the Germans who waited for Allied bombers to get right down to bedrock before they called it a day.

•

It is unlikely that Hitler has turned monk and is now in a Tibetan monastery, according to the latest story, for we doubt if there is enough incense in the world to disguise such a bad smell for very long.

•

We disagree with the military expert who says we must get out of the habit of "thinking that German armies must necessarily win the first battles". The Germans don't start their wars until they know they can win the first battles; but that always makes them think they can win the last ones too.

•

Eire according to Mr. de Valera is a republic, which is a relief to some of us who thought he might be its king.

•

Before poking fun at the people of India for not being able to get together on the drafting of a new constitution Canadians might inquire why they themselves can't get together on the amending of their own.

•

Wall Street Journal carried a story recently stating that V-J Day would set off a wave of authorized strikes throughout the United States. It is nice to know that preparations are already being made for a really old fashioned peace.

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Vol. 60, No. 49 Whole No. 2734

But even granting a high degree of wisdom among such a group, and a general—if rather passive—public confidence in it, there are decisions the results of which would be so momentous, that they should not be made in advance of some measure of real public opinion on the matters involved.

It would be lamentable if Canada were to be committed to membership in the P. A. U. without a more widespread understanding than exists at present as to the meaning and probable results of such a step; without previous informed popular discussion and the evidence of some positive public opinion in the matter.

Mr. Gelber's points are all practical and important ones. It would be well if the article should be widely read and discussed.

Chester, N.S. WINTHROP BELL

Common Sense

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

NO INDIVIDUAL or group in Canada is always right or always wrong. There should be a greater effort towards mutual understanding. Unfortunately we are, generally speaking, too intent on justifying our own opinions and interests, and even in trying to force them on others. That is not the road to unity.

Gowanstown, Ont. ELTON NICKEL

Conserving Experience

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CITIZENS in the forty-plus age age group suffered grievously during the last depression by being displaced by younger men and women. At that time an association was formed under the name of the Forty-Plus Club and through its good offices with sympathetic employers many of the unemployed members were placed in positions where their skill and experience were appreciated.

Some trepidation exists lest age-prejudices might appear again in the reconstruction period we are facing. For that reason the Club is expanding and it is hoped that branches may be established all across the country. Mr. A. K. L. Ellis of Montreal is the Chairman.

Montreal, Que. BERNARD ROSE

Plea For Students

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SINCE the European war is ended, many soldiers are anxious to resume their studies at the University, Medical, Engineering, or some other course to fit them for a position of usefulness in the country of their birth. Why are these boys being held in the services now? Why should they not be informed at once where they stand? No wonder there is a brewing dissatisfaction here and there, when the ambition of these lads is being held in check, by what I think is too much red tape, irresponsible officers, or lack of interest by the authorities in power. I hope that these boys are not going to become disheartened by the slow process of government machinery, which may spell ruination for some and I think that they are the ones that should be discharged from the services at as early a date as possible, and given due consideration.

A MOTHER OF CANADA
Drumheller, Alberta.

Weighty Comment

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MISS EDITH M. CREIGHTON in her article headed "How Much Should a Text Book Weigh?" in your issue of June 30 calls attention to a matter which educational authorities ought to rectify. Here in New Brunswick I have been surprised at the weight of the books I have seen pupils carrying. The mercy which a good man will show should surely be extended to children.

Miss Creighton shows also how fatuous is some of the editing of our classics. To explain to students of Shakespeare that "Rain is composed of small drops or globules of water" is surely unnecessary. And when Shakespears wrote "The quality of mercy is not strained" he did not mean that mercy "cannot be strained as honey or milk" is strained, but that mercy cannot be brought about by compulsion.

S. P. SMITH
(formerly Headmaster of
Bishop's College School,
Lennoxville, Que.)
Jacquet River, N. B.

French By The Eye

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of July 14 I read two interesting letters. Bilingual Failure writes whereof he knows. Mr. Bruce (I fear) writes in ignorance.

I had a good college education in French, could read and write it readily, but all to no avail when I had to converse in French. I might as well have been with Italians or Chinese for all I knew what was being said.

I learned French with my eye, not my ear. I was taught the Parisian accent, while I listened to dialect French. I doubt if an honor graduate in French can take the platform and give a five-minute reply in French to an address given by a Frenchman from Quebec. What chance has a person to hear French in Toronto, or Unionville or anywhere else in Canada or U.S. excepting in Quebec and in a few isolated sections in some of the other provinces.

Perhaps if Canada becomes all French we may have unity. It is quite impossible to take two distinctly separate races and assimilate them into one harmonious people. I asked a member of a prominent French family, and who was a brother-in-law of a leading French politician, now deceased, if the mass of the French still felt that they were a conquered people, and he answered yes, and that was the answer I expected to get. We need a Jan Smuts in Quebec to lead the people in loyalty to our King and the Union Jack. The British Empire owes much to Jan Smuts. Are the leaders in Quebec leading their people toward or from our King and flag?

Picton, Ont. L. A. VAN SKIVER

General by Pretence

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN his article on Pétain and Hindenburg, D. L. Wilson says "As a fact, Hindenburg's victory at Tannenberg was won by that unbalanced military genius Ludendorff." As still more of a fact, it was won by General von François, who disobeyed Ludendorff. The only work of reference I have at hand is Churchill's "The World Crisis: The Eastern Front", but it makes the matter clear enough. If everyone had obeyed Ludendorff, as Mackensen and Bulow did, there would not have been much of a victory. Ludendorff, of course, claimed all the credit and for some years was successful in maintaining this myth which still prevails, apparently, in some quarters. Churchill says it does not prevail in German military circles.

Even the preparations for the battle were not made by Ludendorff, but by Hoffmann before Ludendorff's arrival. Ludendorff gave only a very few orders, and most of those were bad ones.

Anyone who still cares to read Ludendorff's own memoirs can see what a liar he was.

West Vancouver B.C. DAVID BROCK

• •

BOUTONNIERE

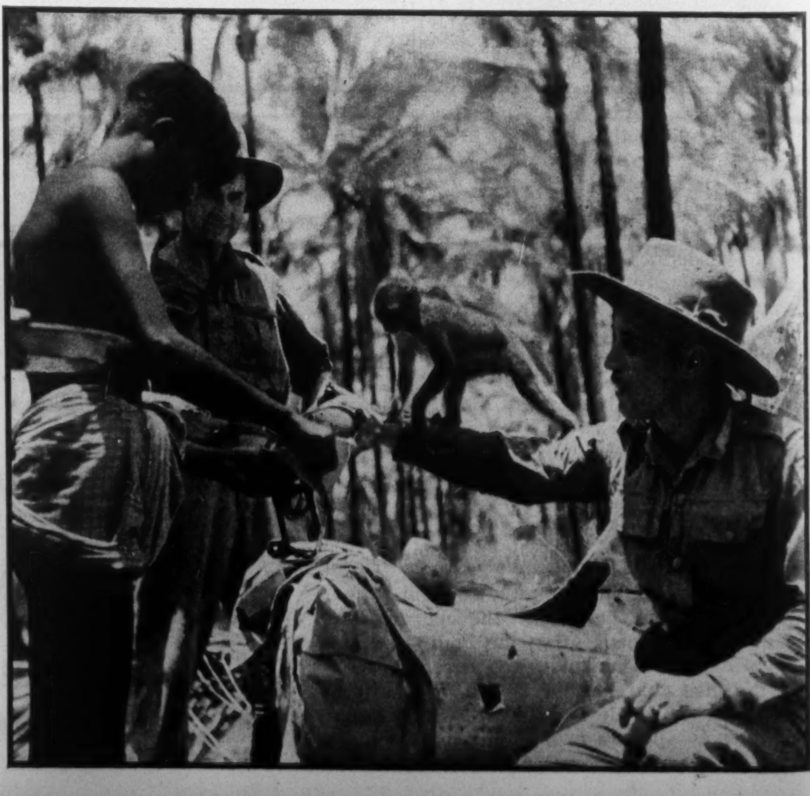
THERE is no place where we may go.
No slow
And secret twilit afternoons
For talk, and quiet dreaming;
That is for others.
Still, I find most sweet
Your sudden swift encounter
In the street . . .
Turning a corner . . .
Meeting you this way
Is like a flower pinned upon my day!

MONA GOULD

Canadian Airmen in Burma Explore Arakan Jungle

Groundcrew members of the R.C.A.F.'s Burma based "Elephant" Dakota squadron often spend their off-days taking jungle hikes in the Arakan. A group of them are seen here climbing for coconuts. But it was slow work so they persuaded these Burmese villagers to retrieve the nuts for them.

They find the coconut milk cool and refreshing. "Cheeko" their pet monkey wants his share, though he's well able to get the nuts for himself.



The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

The complete absence of anything bearing the faintest resemblance not only to a gold standard but to an international monetary system of any kind has greatly diminished the powers of international finance as against national governments. The threat of a "flight from the pound" would probably not cause Mr. Attlee to lose five minutes' sleep, and even the withdrawal of the United States from Bretton Woods would merely cause him to ring for the memoranda showing what Mr. Churchill was going to do in that emergency.

Mr. Attlee's real sole problem is the British workingman, and the more hostile the outside world looks towards Mr. Attlee's Government, the more faithful the British workingman will be in his support of it. If the British workingman declines to work hard, and to be thrifty, and to save, and to get along without quite a lot for quite a while during the rehabilitation period, Mr. Attlee may have trouble. Otherwise he should manage to get through all right.

Old Age Pension Problems

MOST Canadians are under the impression that the economic problems of old age have been eliminated through the adoption by all the provinces of the Dominion's Old Age Pensions Act of 1927. This is very far from being the case. The maximum income which can be enjoyed by any person in receipt of a pension is $365 a year, and if the pensioner owns a dwelling its rental value may be considered in calculating the amount of pension payable, while if he leaves an estate the pension authority is entitled to recover the amount of all pension payments with interest at five per cent compounded annually.

The Vancouver *Province* rightly considers that this is not an old age pension but an indigent allowance. "It is time", says the *Province*, "to consider a real old-age pension law, with a pension that is something more than a doubtful subsistence allowance, and without limitations that enforce poverty upon the recipient and penalize thrifty workingmen and women". The abolition of all restrictions on income would increase the number of pensioners by about one hundred per cent, but the amount of their pensions would by no means be a total loss, as this step would relieve the pension authorities of all the investigation work that now has to be done to ascertain the pensioner's economic position, in addition to which the pension itself would in the majority of cases be subject to income tax.

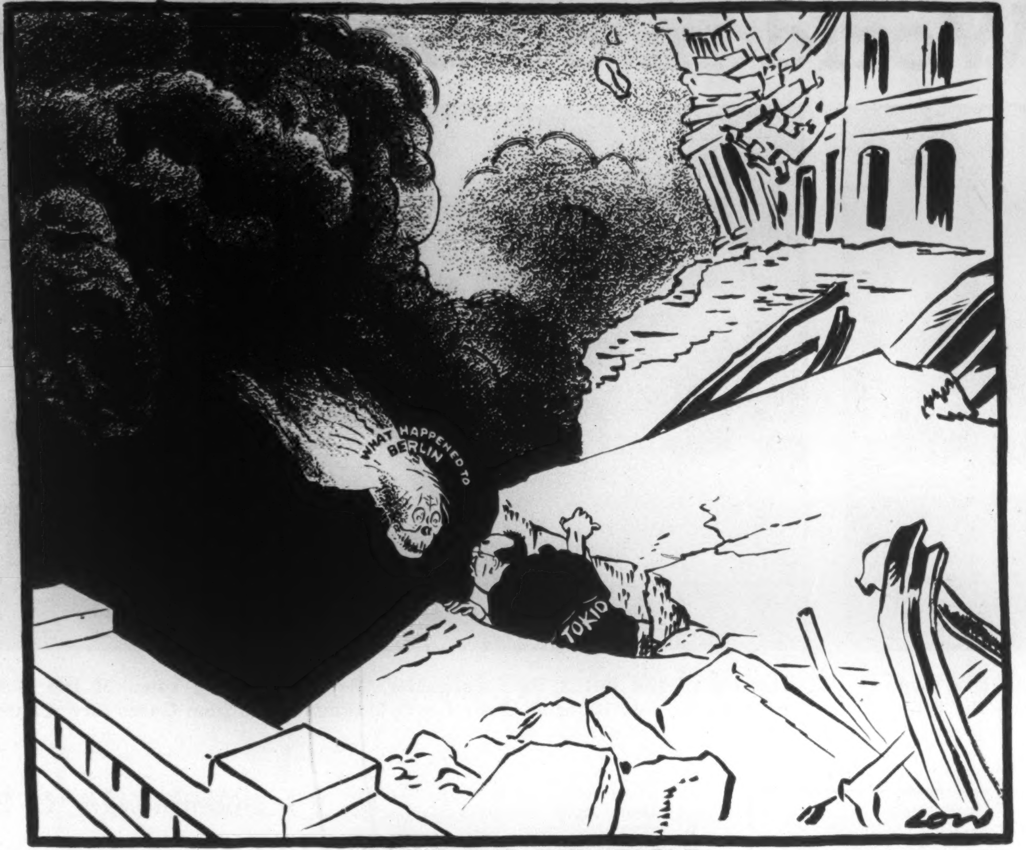
But a far more important result would be the removal of the present incentive to prospective pensioners to waste their substance before going on pension in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the government. Moreover a pensioner who is capable of earning a little money in addition to his pension, and can find an opportunity to do so, should not be prevented by the knowledge that everything he earns over the $125 will be deducted from his pension.

C.C.F. Soul-Searching

THE party press of the C.C.F. is busy hunting for explanations of the setback experienced by that party in the recent elections. In the process it ascribes so much responsibility to the campaign of Mr. B. A. Trestrail that that gentleman cannot fail to feel greatly flattered and encouraged. The second award of merit naturally goes to the Labor Progressives, whose rather remarkable campaign urging the workers to vote for Labor Progressives when available and for Liberals elsewhere undoubtedly split the labor vote quite extensively, and had the weakening of the C. C. F. as its sole real objective.

But the one explanation which the C. C. F. writers do not seem willing to face is the fact that the Canadian electorate is a very long way from being convinced of the desirability of socialism, and that the C.C.F. has for several years been increasingly accentuating its socialist objectives. At the time of its greatest advance, the C.C.F. was representing itself as merely the most progressive of the available parties, and the one most devoted to the interests of the underdog. As it could point to the deplorable record of the two older parties throughout the depression, as indicating the degree of their interest in the underdog, it really had something to talk about.

But the older parties speedily recognized their danger, and adopted policies so progressive (relatively speaking) and apparently so favorable to the underdog that the C.C.F. was left with no recourse except to declare that these policies could not be carried out under a system of free enterprise. The older parties naturally do not admit this and the Canadian electorate is not convinced of it, and proposes to see what sort of a job the Liberal party will make of preventing unemployment while still leaving the bulk of industry in private hands. If the Liberal party fails at this (and this is a point which we think "private hands" had better keep in mind pretty constantly), the electorate will swing over to one or other of the left-wing parties, which are at the present moment busily engaged in trying to assassinate one another in order that the survivor may inherit the land. On the swirling surface of this turbulent stream of cross currents, Mr. Trestrail floats gaily along like a large and iridescent bubble, but he is not directing the current, and if he gets into the rapids he may not even float.



FACING THE INEVITABLE —*Copyright in all Countries.*

Gas in Warfare

WE HAVE received an interesting letter from Mr. Laurence F. King of Sarnia, Ont., on the question of the use of gas in warfare. Our objection to the use of gas against the Japanese as proposed by Major George Fielding Eliot was simply that it is prohibited by the laws of warfare to which we and all our fellow belligerents have subscribed, and we do not approve of the violation of treaties in any circumstances. This has nothing to do with the question whether gas is or is not a humane method of warfare. Mr. King makes out a very good case for it. He says that in World War I, it was found to be capable of inflicting the greatest number of *non-fatal* casualties in proportion to the military effort expended. Medical authorities agree that gas causes less suffering than high explosives. The ratio of deaths to total casualties is far lower than with high explosives; a casualty from gas had from six to twelve times the chance of surviving that a non-gas casualty had.

Mr. King claims that medical research has revealed that there is relatively little chance of permanent disability from gas; in the matter of discharge through disability, gas ranks fifth among the causative agents, being exceeded by gunshot, shrapnel, shell, and pistol balls. Pulmonary tuberculosis is not a common effect of gas poisoning, and certainly not one of its later effects. In 1918 the rate per thousand of tuberculosis among all troops in France was one and one-half times as high as it was among those who had been gassed. The authority for these statistics is "Chemicals in War" by Lt.-Col. A. M. Prentiss of the U. S. Army Chemical Warfare Service. Mr. King observes that "it is difficult to discover a logical basis for the popular prejudice against the use of gas."

All these may be excellent arguments in favor of a modification, effected in time of peace, of the existing treaty-embodied rules of warfare. They do not justify the changing of those rules by unilateral action in the middle of a war.

Bilingualism

IN A recent article in SATURDAY NIGHT Mr. F. X. Chauvin described Canada as a bilingual country. This is a term which lacks exact significance and should therefore be used with considerable caution. That Quebec is a bilingual province admits of no doubt. The Acts of Legislature of that province are required by the B. N. A. Act to be published in both languages, and either language may be used in its debates and in its courts. The same is true of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada and the proceedings of that Parliament and the Dominion courts; but it is not true of the Acts of the legislatures of the other eight provinces nor of the proceedings in their provincial courts.

It is fairly obvious that the rights of the French language in the Dominion Parliament and Dominion courts were established for the benefit of Quebec, in recognition of the fact that a resident of that province has a perfect right to abstain from the use of the English language, and must logically be entitled to use French in any Dominion proceedings in which he participates as a Quebec resident. This arrangement does not make French an official language in any other province.

The arrangement, which was enacted in 1867, was a perfectly natural and workable one for a federation of colonies which had been separately, and continued to be as a federation, under the sovereign power of a government external to themselves. It presents much greater difficulties in the case of a nation which is master of its own affairs. It is obviously inevitable that French-speaking residents of Quebec, profoundly convinced of the desirability of maintaining the special French culture of which their language is the chief vehicle, should feel more at home in, and be more loyal to, the province of Quebec than the rest of Canada. And since the growth of their numbers has caused them to overflow the boundaries of the province, it is equally inevitable that they should strive to increase the privileges and expand the use of French in the other provinces.

Most of them no doubt believe that Canada should be a bilingual country in the full sense in which Quebec is a bilingual province. It is fairly certain, however, that a very substantial majority of the population of the eight provinces is even more profoundly attached to the system of one official language, and this division—upon which no compromise is possible—is one of the major sources of Canada's national weakness.

The Passing Show

FROM Ottawa comes news that a simplified tax form will be forthcoming next year, but we still think it will be easier to send our entire income and hope for some change in due course.

•

It has been decided that the Canadian dollar is still worth only 90 cents over the border. Now all that remains is for a financial wizard to make it worth 90 cents on the home ground.

•

"Walls that breathe", are promised in the new postwar homes, by a prophetic article in a building trade journal. An intelligent arrangement which will enable the home owners to perform a function not otherwise provided for.

•

Because of the severe shortage of raw materials, the Japs declare that their aeroplanes are to be made from soya beans. An appropriate recipe to add to the soup which they are already in.

•

A judge in central Ontario has ruled that a cow has a legal right to cross the road, motor traffic notwithstanding. But what we object to is its middle of the road policy.

•

The school managers of an Ontario rural community plan to raise the wall of the school grounds "to keep courting couples out at night". Surely a redundant measure for such an old-fashioned custom.

•

Alberta Farmer

Being a lyrical interpretation of the
Law of Diminishing Returns

"What are you doing with all that hay
  Quarter-section of white sweet clover
Dried and stacked in a cunning way?
  You are a farmer, not a drover."

"I'm a farmer; you tell it true,"
  So he answered in surly tones
"Mr. Ilsley has just got through
  Tagging me for two thousand bones."

"So I'm giving the land a rest,
  Feeding steers in the place of men.
With Mr. Ilsley off my chest
  I may go in for wheat again."

—J. E. M.

•

British film productions of Shakespeare's plays are having difficulty with Hay's censorship regulations in the United States as some of the Bard's "earthy" language is not approved. We suspect that our British friends may have omitted the distracting charms of heavenly bodies.

•

Caption of a syndicated domestic relations column:

HAPPINESS AFTER
HONEYMOON UP TO MAN
AND WIFE

Reprinted in this column for the benefit of married couples who may have missed this important item.

•

Replying to the Allied ultimatum, Tokyo has disclosed that the war will be carried on "in conformity with the hitherto established basic principles". These were borrowed from the Germans who waited for Allied bombers to get right down to bedrock before they called it a day.

•

It is unlikely that Hitler has turned monk and is now in a Tibetan monastery, according to the latest story, for we doubt if there is enough incense in the world to disguise such a bad smell for very long.

•

We disagree with the military expert who says we must get out of the habit of "thinking that German armies must necessarily win the first battles". The Germans don't start their wars until they know they can win the first battles; but that always makes them think they can win the last ones too.

•

Eire according to Mr. de Valera is a republic, which is a relief to some of us who thought he might be its king.

•

Before poking fun at the people of India for not being able to get together on the drafting of a new constitution Canadians might inquire why they themselves can't get together on the amending of their own.

•

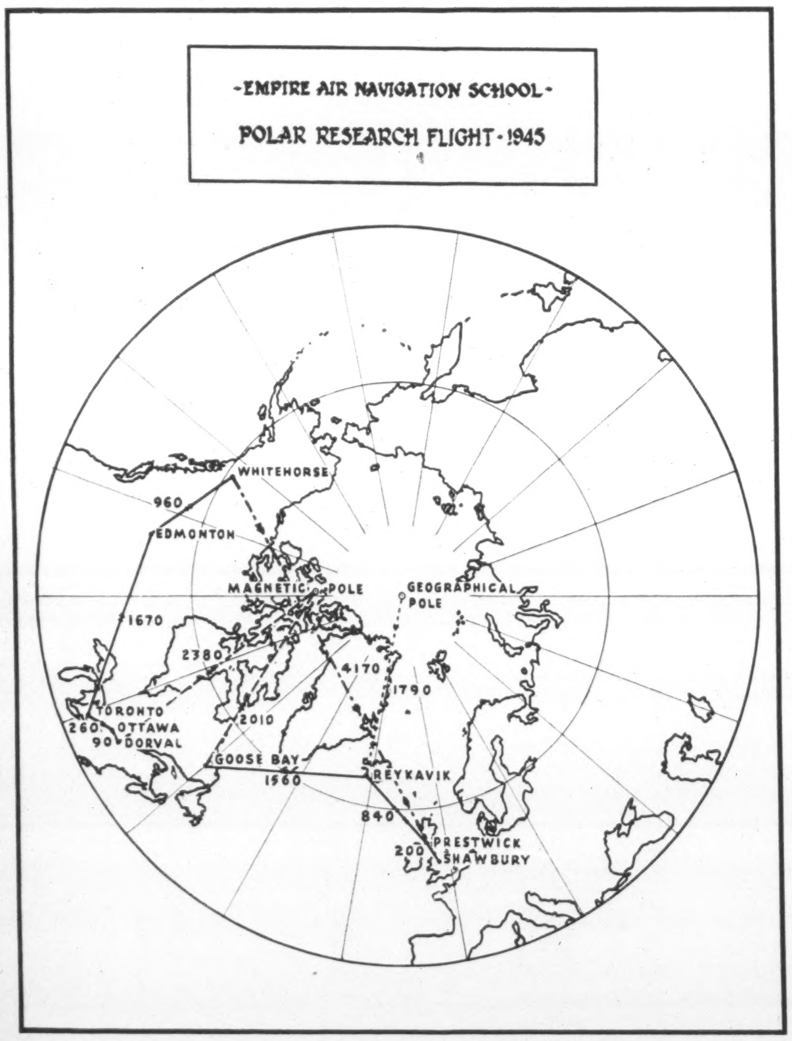
Wall Street Journal carried a story recently stating that V-J Day would set off a wave of authorized strikes throughout the United States. It is nice to know that preparations are already being made for a really old fashioned peace.

Round the World in 80 Seconds at North Pole

Wing-Commander D. C. M. McKinley, D.F.C., A.F.C., Commander of the expedition, photographed during the flight.

Interior of the British-built Lancaster "Aries," showing some of the R.A.F. crew on the first flight over the North Magnetic Pole from Goose Bay, Canada.

Wing-Commander H. H. Winfield, D.F.C., A.F.C., the aircraft's Medical Observer.



Polar Stereographic Projection, approx. distances in statute miles.
- - - - Reykjavik, Iceland to Geographic Pole.
— — — — — Goose Bay to Magnetic Pole, then to Dorval, Quebec.
—·—·—·— Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, to Shawbury, Scotland.

By Wing-Commander E. W. Anderson

WITH the help of Avro's and Bomber Command, our Lancaster Aries was stripped of turrets.

The bomb-bays and the long, pointed nose were filled with petrol tanks. Extra banks of oxygen cylinders were fitted.

A stouter undercarriage was fitted, and four new Rolls Merlins installed.

On May 10 we were ready.

In the chilly dawn of May 16 we flew out to Iceland, and took off for the Geographical Pole. Soon we had left Iceland behind and were setting out for the Greenland coast. It was the last land we were to see for eight hours, for we ran into thick cloud.

Ice was forming on the wings and the tailplane and the fins. At last, after four or five hours our engines began to lose power, so we turned wretchedly back landing after nine hours' flying, having accomplished exactly nothing.

Two hours later we were air-borne again, setting course in a north-easterly direction, hoping to sneak round the back of the weather.

Once more we ran into cloud. Once more the edges of the wings and the tail began to collect ice. But the cloud was not so thick.

After seven hours' struggling we broke out into glorious weather.

Black mountains, separated by sheets of pure white snow, rose up out of the crazy pavement of the pack ice. Jagged heaps of rock, split by deep gorges, down which the glaciers ran to the frozen sea.

But soon Greenland was left behind, and we set out over the sea to the North Pole itself. The ice was broken up into large round slabs, like giant water lily leaves, with smaller slabs between.

But as we went on, the ice appeared to close up and became a vast sheet of white, split here and there by curiously straight lanes of water running criss-cross over the surface.

It was here, in the part of the Arctic Ocean known as the McKinley Sea, that Wing-Commander McKinley, our skipper, saw the only sign of life that appeared in all our Arctic trips. A large black bird with a long fuselage flew across below the aircraft.

I expect this bird shot the most awful line to his missus when he got back to the nest: "My dear, the most awful great eagle roaring like nobody's business."

The next two hours were very hard work. "Shooting" the sun and the moon.

We had often talked of what we would do when we reached the Pole itself, but when we did arrive, there was less celebration than you might expect. I think we were all pretty tired. We had used up rather more than half our petrol and we did not know what the weather would be like on the way back.

HOWEVER, the skipper did a smart circuit in 80 seconds—"round the world in 80 seconds, not days!" — passing from Wednesday back to Tuesday and then to Wednesday again in less than half a minute.

Meanwhile, the doctor threw out a large Union Jack, and Warrant Officer Smith, the second wireless operator, solemnly chewed a banana—"first man to eat a banana over the North Pole."

The journey back was a long, hard pull. There was plenty of cloud both above and below; indeed, we ran into it soon after leaving the Pole. We set course to the east to avoid the weather, and, to our surprise, we could see open water below us even while we were well north of Greenland.

After nineteen and a half hours of flying, we landed back in Iceland, pretty tired after our 30 hours' work during which we must have covered about 6,000 miles.

Next day we set out for the Magnetic Pole, or rather for the point labelled "Magnetic Pole" on our charts.

We left in the early hours of the morning and climbed up to cross the Greenland coast. Cloud once more covered the ground below until we were halfway across. Then it cleared, and we saw beneath us a vast white plain stippled by the wind.

It is believed that Greenland is a land of mountains, but that centuries of falling snow have packed the valleys and drowned all but the high peaks round the edge, so that the middle appears as a great flat plateau.

Everything seemed to be going according to plan, when suddenly we ran into our first, and also our last mechanical snag, part of the electrical system broke down.

We were forced to turn and fly to the nearest airfield. This was Goose, a mere matter of twelve or thirteen hundred miles away.

The trouble was soon put right, and the next day we set off again for the North Magnetic Pole.

Once more we flew almost entirely either in or over cloud, with only a very few glimpses of the ground.

Seventy miles from where the Magnetic Pole was supposed to be, the magnetic compasses were still working normally. Even when we arrived

(*Continued on Page* 8)

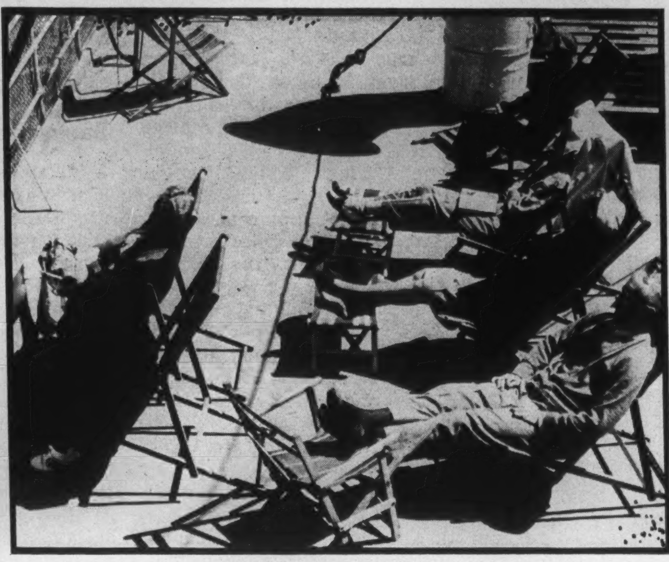
Greenland, a land of mountains, but centuries of falling snow have packed the valleys, drowning all but the high coastal peaks.

Flt.-Lt. S. T. Underwood, navigator-plotter, kept a continuous record of Aries' position.

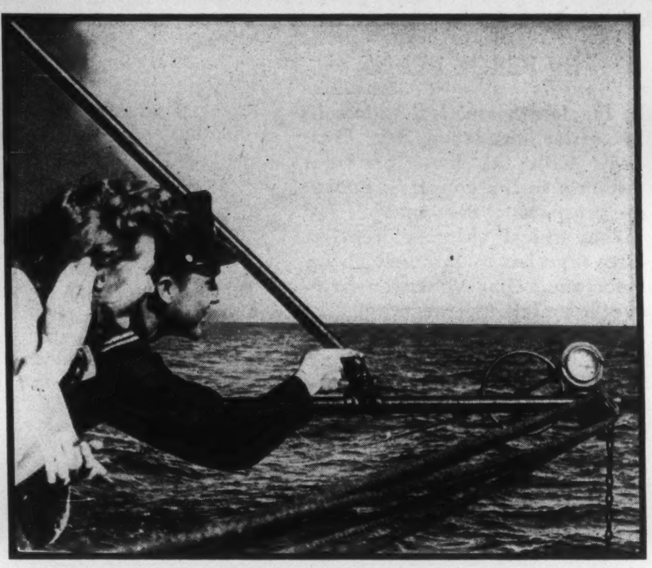
Currents and wind have piled the drifting pack ice off the West Greenland coast into these serrated hummocks.

Cruising Inland Seas Is Tops In Summer Fun

Where the Captain's word is law. The wheelhouse, with all its navigating instruments, rarely admits passengers.



Time now to relax. Bright sunshine and crystal clear air make the ship's deck a popular lounging spot.



How far have we gone? The ship's log, spinning round in the wake of the ship, clocks off the nautical miles.

By Lyn Harrington

HUGE bowls, spilling their contents from one to the next, are the Great Lakes. Cutting across half a continent, their waters are blue beneath the smiling sky, or chilly grey under clouds, jade-green if you look straight down into their depths, or golden in the sunset.

Since white men first gazed upon them, the great bowls of water have held endless fascination for freshwater sailors. Cruises on the Great Lakes are part of our Canadian tradition. Reservations were booked early last spring for the months of August and September, an accurate forecast of what this summer has brought.

Never since the coming of the "iron horse" have the lake steamship companies known the like of it—passenger lists crowded from beginning to end of the season. Limited holiday facilities have resulted in big business for the steamship lines by making vacation cruises more popular than ever. Even the long lean freighters carry their quota of guests.

From the moment the gangplank is pulled aboard, and the mooring lines cast off, the ship is a floating city where the Captain rules. He sees to it that his passengers are entertained and smoothly served, among his other duties. Cruise ships are famous for their excellent cuisine. Their berths are comfortable, and all the services of a first-class hotel are available. Those hundreds of workers on board ship who move behind the scenes with oil-can and push-barrow, ladle and tray, help to make the voyages on the Great Lakes safe and pleasant.

With a pulsating shudder the luxury liner plows its furrow of foam. Wheeling gulls convoy the ship across the wide waters, and through the narrow channels where lighthouses wink out their messages of caution. Reefs and shoals there are in plenty, but never a floating mine to menace the ship's company.

On a sunny day the passengers stretch out on deck chairs to enjoy the crystal clear air. Up in the bow they relish their coats for the winds of the inland seas blow cold even in summer. High on the sun deck, sheltered by the smoke stack, are the inevitable honeymoon couple. Inside in the observation lounge away from the thrust of the wind, less rugged souls play cribbage, or bridge, or take part in the bingo game conducted by the master of ceremonies.

There's a special charm about exploring the Great Lakes by cruise ship. Many passengers visualize for the first time the great commercial highway the lakes have become since that far-off day when Champlain tasted Lake Huron and was disappointed that it was not salty. The ships have grown in length and bulk since the first commercial vessel, LaSalle's Griffin, spread her snowy canvas before the wind. The lake boats follow historic shipping lanes in their courses through the inland waterways.

LENGTHY freighters are the most common sight on the Great Lakes. one every fifteen minutes through St. Mary's River. Freighters carrying down huge loads of wheat to eastern ports, loaded to the waterline, then riding high and light, hurrying west again. Barges carrying loads of pulp logs from the north woods bound for some American port. Oil freighters, dingy coal and iron ore carriers, throb past with powerful engines. Turtle-decked fishing smacks, bustling tugs and the white wings of racing sloops form part of the restless drama of summer on the Great Lakes.

And then there's the never-failing fun of making new acquaintances on shipboard. There are always signs of the shipboard romance hinted at in every company's folders. There's the excitement of seeing an island slipping away to starboard, wondering who lives there and why, and how they can bear the loneliness—and turning back to the gaiety of the saloon.

Locking through the Soo Canal is another high spot in the cruises on the upper lakes. Inevitably there's a feeling of awe about seeing a huge liner lifted from one lake level to another without apparent effort. Not without interest, too, are the amateur explanations of how it is done!

There's something about the keenness of the air that produces gargantuan appetites, which in turn call for exercise. Accordingly round about four o'clock of the afternoon, the fife and drum will rouse yawning passengers for the mile-march. What appetites! What a glow of health on cheeks tanned by sun and wind! What a sense of well-being!

When night blots out the shape of the land or the miles of dark water stretching off into the unseen, the band strikes up. First comes the sing-song, old-timers, of which everyone knows the words. Often a grand march follows, with distinguished guests in the van. Then the music breaks into boogie-woogie, and the young folks hold the floor, till a romantic waltz brings the oldsters to their feet.

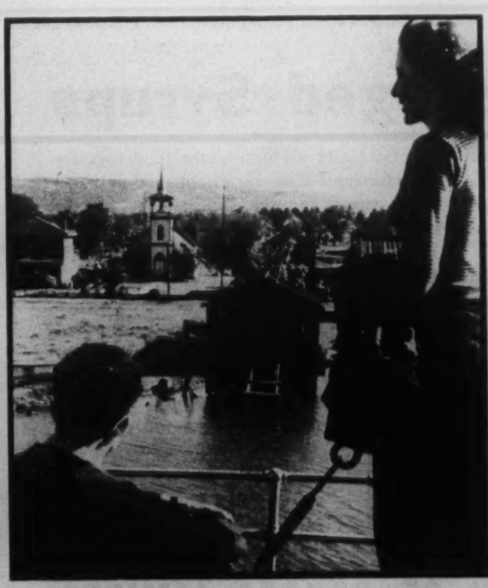
The engines throb on through the darkness, and next morning brings the passengers to some new port of call. Other cities, different shops to browse around in, unfamiliar pavement to tread, and new scenic beauties await the traveller. Small wonder that to most of those on board, cruising the inland seas has "just everything" to recommend it.

Photography by Richard Harrington

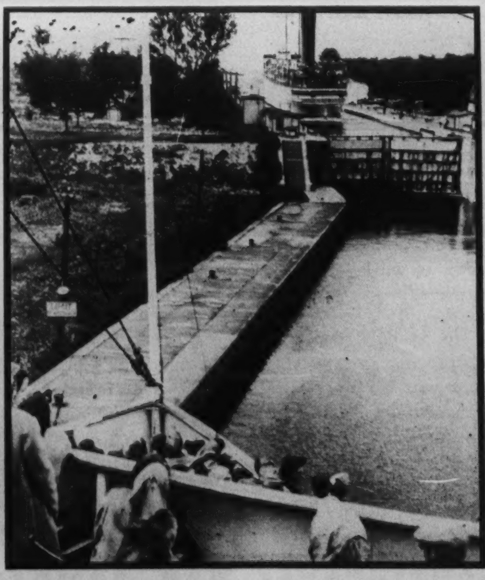
About four o'clock in the afternoon, the mile-march, led by pipe and drum, takes the place of the landlubber's daily dozen.

Some take regular hikes. Good companions make part of the fun in cruising, and friendships form quickly on board ship.

A hand-out for clamorous gulls is an established custom on all lake boats.



Towns and villages accessible only by cruiseship take on a special charm.



Passengers crowd into the bow to enjoy "locking through" at Sault Ste. Marie.

The crowd gathers after dinner in the observation lounge to "play the horses."

Is There a Chance For Democracy in Japan?

By PERCY PRICE

In the fourth and last article in his series on Japan, Mr. Price deals with the most pertinent question in the country's future: the prospects of democracy.

The ethical substructure, Mr. Price says, has undoubtedly been autocratic. Great changes however have taken place, especially during the last fifty years. Many forces have cooperated to bring about a real shift toward democracy, though from 1931 on there has been a reversion to the old autocratic type.

The writer has lived through many of the changes he describes. His conclusion, though not positive, is hopeful.

IS THERE hope for democracy in Japan? This is an important question and the nature of our answer to it will, to a very large extent, determine the policy of the United Nations toward Japan. If the Japanese are always to remain just blind followers of authority then there is little hope for genuine democracy and little prospect that Japan can play a constructive role in the work of the United Nations.

In the past one hundred years powerful influences have been working upon and transforming not only the outward material aspects of Japanese life but the very character of that life itself. The great industrial revolution which changed Japan from a static agricultural community to a mighty industrial nation had also a great effect on the thought and ideas of the people. As the industrial revolution got under way and large towns and cities with new factories developed, the sons and daughters of the farmers in the rural communities were drawn to the cities, far away from the old homestead and from family control. This meant a weakening of family authority. In England there was the same result in the early days of the industrial revolution.

Effect on Family Life

In Japan the separation of some of the family members from the family itself, threw a greater responsibility on the individual who had to learn to make important decisions for himself. He had also to depend upon his own earnings for his parents in the country were poor and though they might help with rice could not send him money in case he lost his job. This movement to the city had a profound influence on family morality. A different yet similar effect was seen in the United States and Canada among the pioneers in the early days who went out into the woods and lived alone. They learned to depend on themselves and developed extreme individualism. There is nothing like extreme individualism in Japan but compared with the feudal days there can be no doubt that there has taken place a great weakening of family authority. This has had a profound effect on the ideals of the nation for after all family obedience, being very close to the individual, was the foundation on which national obedience was built.

The second effect of the great industrial revolution we referred to in a former article. Factory workers who should have obeyed their employers without question according to the ancient ethics, found that they could not depend on the employers to give them justice. It became necessary for them to look after their own interests with the result that a strong labor movement developed. At first labor unions were declared illegal by the government but in time public opinion forced the government to recognize them.

There was a similar and even more significant movement among tenant farmers. Many of them were burdened with debt and found that after paying rent and interest they did not have enough left to provide a decent living for their families. Farmers' tenant unions sprang up and united with labor unions in the formation of a political labor party. The significance of these unions is that the old master and servant morality which was so powerful in the feudal period was set aside. (It is interesting to note that Christian leaders played a very important part in the formation of both labor unions and tenant farmer unions.)

In the strictly political sphere there has also been a very significant change. According to feudal ethics the individual has duties but no rights. In the feudal states, law in written form did not exist. If an individual wished to protest against some act of the feudal lord he did so at his own risk. His lord might degrade him or take his life as punishment for his effrontery. There was no redress for any injury or punishment received. The setting up of a legal code by the Emperor Meiji and the granting of a constitution after his restoration in 1867 was a very great advance.

It was true that the constitution was far from being a democratic one. Prince Ito, who advised the Throne in this important matter went to Germany for his model. Under the German constitution it was with the Emperor, his Chancellor and the cabinet that central authority lay. The Diet in Germany was more like a debating society with little real power. Prince Ito did not wish to trust a popularly elected Diet in Japan with real power such as the House of Commons has in the British system.

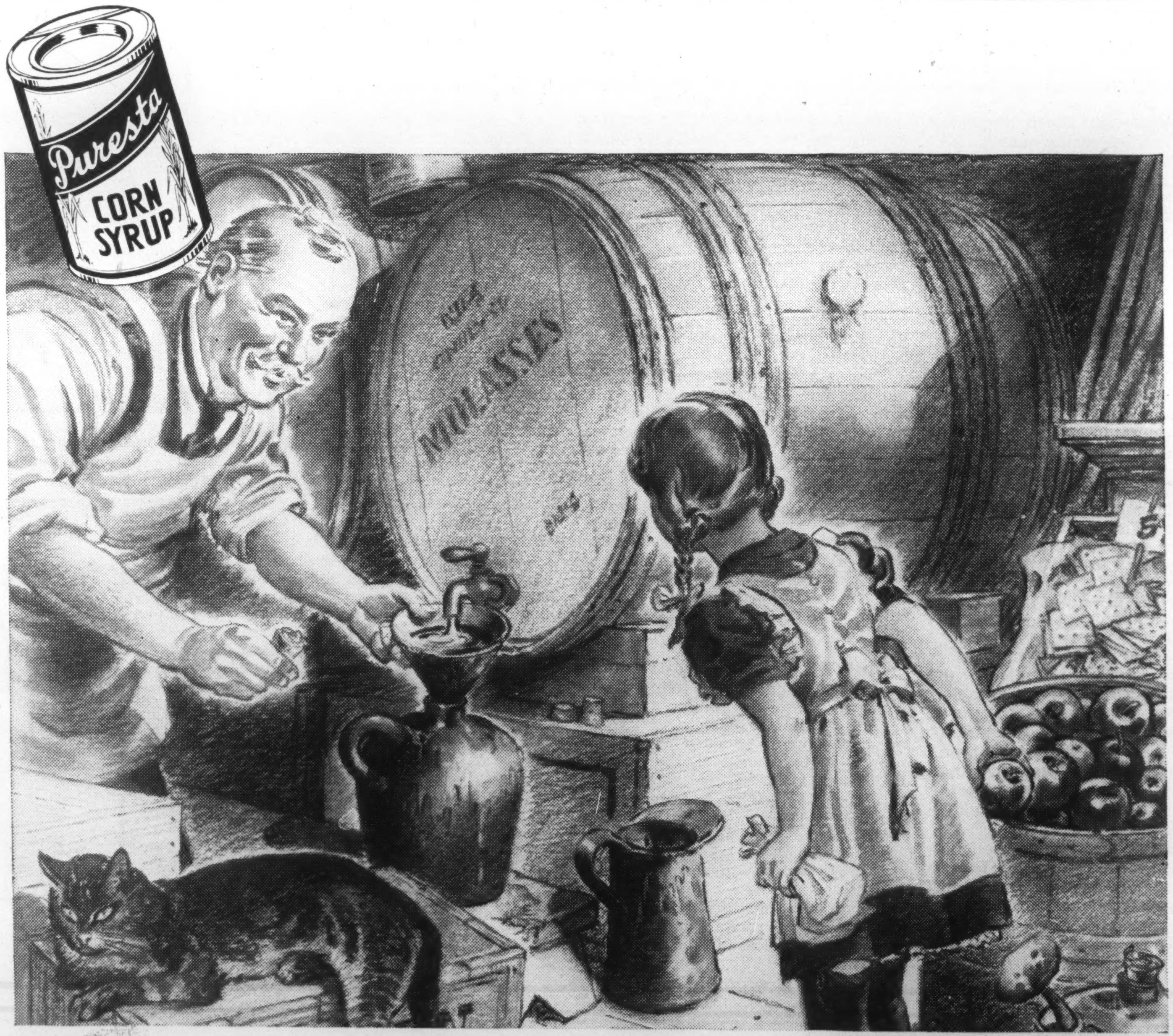
There was one other element in the Japanese constitution which made it difficult to operate. The armed forces were not placed under the authority of the cabinet but directly under the Emperor. This meant that the military could make important decisions even involving the nation in war, the attack on Pearl Harbor for instance, without even consulting the cabinet. All through this modern period Japan has been handicapped by a dual system of government and foreign nations found it difficult to know what she was going to do. This system tended to give the military ultimate control, especially as they had one of their representatives on the cabinet and therefore knew the plans of the civil government.

Backed by Public

In spite of the inherent weaknesses of the Japanese system there was a real growth in democracy. The Diet backed by strong public opinion was able on several occasions to cause the downfall of cabinets, for example the last cabinet organized by Prince Katsuura. The British system of asking the leader of the strongest party in the Diet to form a government was not followed at first but gradually gained ground in Japan. For a time the prestige of the military declined due in part to their failure to accomplish anything in Siberia following the Russian revolution. The labor party elected many members to the Diet and some of these were very forceful in expressing their views. The House of Peers was far from being an unnecessary appendage to government. There was often very outspoken criticism in that Chamber.

Japanese political parties are not drawn together around some great principle but around a leader. The Japanese Diet, from one point of view is a number of leaders each with a group of supporters. Under these conditions party government is not so easy and unity within a party difficult to maintain. However, it can be said that until the military invaded Manchuria in 1931, there was, on the whole, a very real development toward democracy. After the invasion of Manchuria it became recognized that the whole world stood against Japan, and that drew the Japanese together regardless of party. Then began a reversion to the old type of autocratic control and the army came forward as the real guiding force in the nation.

Even a very brief sketch of the main forces which operated in the political life would be incomplete without reference to big business. In feudal Japan, there was no such thing as big business. As has been pointed out in a former article the great and powerful business houses grew up with the industrial revolution and controlled, to a large ex-



The Story of Packaged Syrups

THE mid-Victorian grocery store stirs fragrant memories. Which was warmer—the pot-bellied stove or the political discussions around the cracker-barrel? Which was sweeter—the jar of penny candy or the kegs of molasses and syrup ready to gush into any jug, jar or bucket that was handy?

The friendly old grocer would hardly recognize its present day successor—the modern grocery store with its neatly stacked shelves of branded, packaged merchandise. Foremost in working this transformation was the tin container. This revolutionary development brought clean, convenient packaging to syrups, fruits, vegetables and other food-stuffs. The increased demand that followed quickly brought the economies of mass production to the food industry . . . And Continental Can was established as packaging headquarters for the industry in all its branches.

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tent, the industry and trade of the nation. These big business interests tended to dominate all cabinets. The military having direct access to the Emperor could make whatever moves they thought necessary without the consent of the cabinet. Big business on the other hand worked through the cabinet and exerted on it a very great influence.

In Japanese political life there were some prominent leaders who were by conviction really democratic and they exerted a great influence, but on the whole it can be said that autocracy and democracy were pretty well mixed in Japanese political life but autocracy had the upper hand most of the time. The drift, however, up until 1931 was toward a real democracy though there was a considerable distance to go.

The important point to see in the very incomplete sketch of Japanese political development given above is that compared with the political system before the modern era there is a most decided shift to democracy and if the military lose their special rights of direct access to the Throne after the war the shift will become more rapid. We Canadians should remember that responsible government led by the majority party is not something that came into being all at once. It was a gradual growth both in Great Britain and in Canada. We did not have responsible government in Upper Canada long before Confederation.

There are other important influences which have operated to change the thinking of the Japanese people. Among them is the widespread use of the English language. English is the language taught in all the Japanese higher schools and universities. They study the best English literature and this is often saturated with democratic ideas.

Influence of Christianity

The spread of Christian teaching especially among the educated and influential classes is another very important factor. Democracy finds its authority in the conscience of the individual. Without Protestant Christianity democracy would have no firm basis. Autocracy, on the other hand, rests on external authority. The influence of Christianity in Japan is very much more widespread than the number of Christians, 300,000, would indicate.

There is another influence which has come to the front in recent years and should not be overlooked. Motion pictures have had an enormous run in Japan. The cities and towns have their large cinema houses and in normal times these are crowded. One would naturally expect to find in these picture houses films depicting Japanese life and history. In the traditional Japanese theatre historical plays are very popular. But what do we find in these cinemas? Up until the outbreak of the war with China, and even after, ninety per cent were American films.

What the people were interested in was the type of life they saw depicted in these films. While it is true that some of these pictures are not of a very high type the Japanese were attracted by the freedom of the life in the West and preferred to see it rather than their own. That fact is wonderfully significant. It means that the masses were seeking for themselves the type of life they see depicted in the American films.

It is difficult to foresee what will take place in Japan after she is defeated. No party will wish to accept responsibility which will involve "collaboration" with the enemy. A strong national government like the one which actually launched the war would be the best type to begin a new era. A turn in the direction of Communism is quite conceivable and so is a liberal movement when the government is freed from military domination. It surely would be wise at any rate from a world point of view to assist Japan to get on her feet and to help her make her own adjustments. If a real democratic government does emerge, it will not be long until Japan can be accepted into the United Nations and take her place along side of other nations in making a new world.

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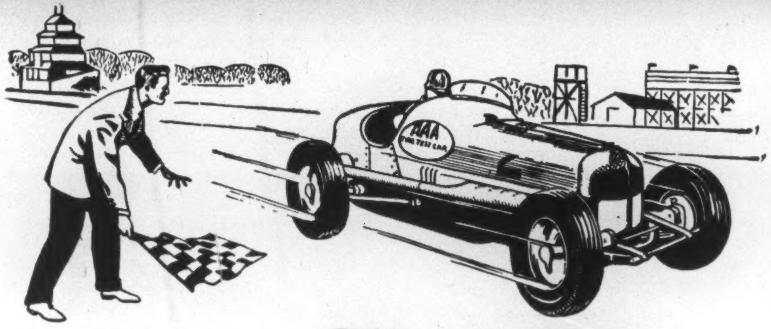

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

In First Exchange at Conference The Dominion Was the Winner

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

INASMUCH as it was an achievement to persuade the nine Premiers of Canada to come to Ottawa at all and sit around one common table to discuss the re-allocation of tax revenues and government activities, one can safely assume that the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction will not be a completely wasted effort, no matter what its later history may be. This letter is being written before the long-term trend of negotiation can be discerned, though the first hurdles have been successfully carried. It would not be true to write that a spirit of unanimity or brotherly love brooded over the Clerks' table in the House of Commons in the opening hours of the Conference. Actually there were underlying tensions and irritations and had the cost of failure not been so high and so thoroughly understood, it might well have blown up in even fewer hours than the 1941 Conference did. Everyone in the galleries must have breathed a little easier on Monday afternoon when Hon. John Hart ended an impasse on procedure by the blunt declaration that the procedure which the Dominion Government proposed had been quite clearly outlined in its letters of invitation and was completely satisfactory to him.

It was not satisfactory either to Premier George Drew or to Premier Maurice Duplessis. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that it had become unsatisfactory after they had seen the Dominion brief, which contained almost as much high explosive as the first atomic bomb dropped upon Japan.

It is doubtful whether the people of Canada are keenly interested in the niceties of Dominion-Provincial politics, but the underlying situation was one of some enduring significance. It seems clear now that the Dominion Cabinet decided to attack the problem of direct taxation with a bold—even audacious move. Some politicians will call it bribery; others will acclaim it as a master-stroke of policy. They drew up proposals for assumption of income tax and succession duties in return for subsidies and other help on a scale so generous as to make an immediate appeal probably to the people in every province, and to the provincial governments as well in at least six of the nine provinces. They were not likely to satisfy the Provincial Governments of Ontario or Quebec, and perhaps not British Columbia, but even in those provinces it might be shrewdly supposed that once the implications of the offer were digested by the general public, it would become politically very difficult, if not impossible, for any provincial politicians to decline them.

Letters Were Clear

I take it that a realization of this factor underlay the enthusiasm of Messrs. Drew and Duplessis for a secret session as soon as the amenities of the opening had been disposed of. It is true they put it on a different plane in their public statements at the Conference. George Drew feared that it would complicate and embarrass successful negotiation to have the proposals of any one party tossed into the arena of public discussion before the delegates had had an opportunity to get together in camera around a common table to see what the procedure of the Conference was to be. But this was clearly a last minute objection. The Dominion Government in its correspondence had set forth quite clearly the procedure which it proposed; and in a press conference over ten days ago the Minister of Justice had reiterated the Government's intention. None of the provinces had objected to the proposition in writing either in replying to the Prime Minister's letters or in response to Mr. St. Laurent's press announcements.

Consequently the sudden concern over procedure appears to be attributable to chagrin that in their battle for "provincial rights" the "Dominion Government had won the first round by getting out to the public a very plausible proposition which must inevitably obtain a tremendous amount of publicity before any provincial proposal or group of provincial proposals could catch up with it.

This may have been a deliberate manoeuvre on the part of the Dominion Government or it may have been an accident, I do not know. On the surface, at least, the Government can plead good faith. If there was intrigue and counter-intrigue going on to bid for public support, certainly the Dominion Government won out in the first exchange. One only hopes that they did not out-smart themselves by making either George Drew or Maurice Duplessis so annoyed as to take the daring step of refusing to cooperate further in the Conference.

My own belief is that the Dominion Cabinet did not make their proposals lightly; that they are prepared to stick to them, or some minor modifications of them, through a long and heavy offensive on the part of certain provincial interests, if that is necessary. As this is written, however, it is too soon to tell whether certain provincial delegates will make an open issue of it, or whether they will merely make a certain amount of noise in the hope of bettering their terms when all gather around the final bargaining table.

Credit to Douglas

Whatever be the merits of secret sessions in committee later on, or when discussions near the agreement stage, it was probably a very salutary thing for the country that the ten government leaders were gathered together under the full light of publicity last Monday morning. It was in certain respects a gathering of incompatibles, though all hastened to assure the chamber, and the people of this country, that they came there essentially as Canadians. Certain of the Premiers were clearly most anxious to expedite the work of the Conference, and in view of the rivalry between the C.C.F. and the Liberals in certain parts of Canada, full credit should be given to Hon. T. C. Douglas for his constructive stand. The help of Messrs. MacMillan, Garson, McNair and Jones was more to be expected. The British Columbia Premier, who might have been inclined to take a stand like that of Pattullo in 1941, instead stepped in, as indicated above, and saved the Conference from an awkward deadlock.

The tax and social proposals of the Dominion Government are too far-reaching for any analysis here, and in any event they will have been made available in other forms. Whether the principle of per capita grants can be made adequate for the less wealthy provinces without making them much more than ample for the wealthier provinces, is one serious question which will have to be examined. There is about the per capita grant a specious appeal of equity which may be insurmountable, but in 1864, when 80 cents a head rather than the present $12 a head was the rate, it proved quite impossible to work out a formula which did not depart very considerably from a strict per capita basis. Even more so was it impossible to finance the newly created province of Manitoba or the newly added provinces of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, by subsidies calculated strictly on the per capita basis. But this time the provincial subsidies are linked with the assumption of extensive social welfare services, which may have the effect of bolstering up the total contribution to the poorer provinces without unduly aiding the stronger ones. All such details will presumably be discussed in committee.

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Round World in 80 Seconds

(*Continued from Page 4*)

at the charted position, they still pointed on to the north-west.

The Astronomer Royal had warned us that we might expect this; in fact, by a complicated mathematical analysis he had placed the Pole about 300 or 400 miles further in this direction. So we flew on for about an hour, the compasses gradually becoming more and more erratic.

Finally we turned and set course for Montreal, landing after 19 hours in the air.

The next few days were spent travelling across Canada. On May 24 we reached our final port of call, Whitehorse, in the Yukon. It is a beautiful spot, set deep among the Rocky Mountains. Next morning, after a very careful examination of the aircraft, we set out on our journey home, flying as near as possible in a straight line, directly across the top of the world, and passing south of, but within 600 miles of the North Pole.

Here again our compasses went hay-wire, but it seemed to us that on the whole they tended to point southwards in the direction which the Astronomer Royal had predicted. Once again we passed over Greenland with its vast peaks and huge glaciers sweeping down to the frozen fiords of its eastern coast.

Perhaps this last sight of Greenland was the most beautiful part of the whole trip. And yet the first glimpse a few hours later of the gentle Scottish highlands was very good. After eighteen and a half hours' flying the skipper made a perfect landing on our own airfield, Shawbury.

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THE British have the ultimate inflexibility of the best grade of elastic rubber band—pliable when needed, temporarily accommodating, but never really changing its permanent shape. Vivian and Rosemary (my refugees from Oxford, aged 11 and 13 respectively) now make a real effort to cater to my whims. They almost never leave their hair-ribbons in the sugar-bowl any more, and it's months since I found the trowel among the monogrammmed pillow slips. But I am sure that the minute they get out from under my New England thumb and back at home it will take Violet, their devoted slave, all morning to tidy up Rosemary's room. And when that day comes they will again eat only the things they like best—'At home, in Oxford, we never eat tomatoes. No tomatoes at all.'"

Louise Field Cooper in "Love and Admiration."

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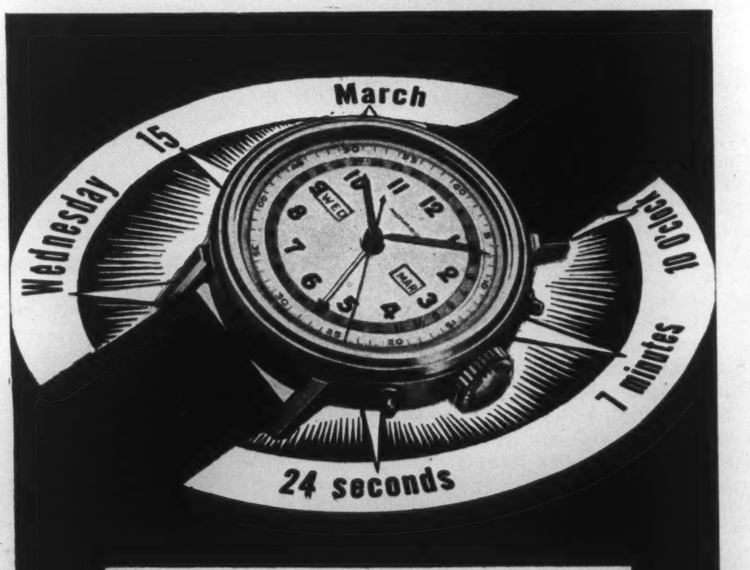

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"Pluto II" Is Getting Gasoline to China

By WILLIAM RANDOLPH

The construction of a pipeline from Calcutta to Kunming in the Yunnan Province of China is nearing completion and, as an engineering feat, is comparable to the famous "Pluto" which supplied gasoline to Allied troops in Europe.

The terrible conditions under which the men had to work sometimes slowed the advance to a few hundred yards daily, but successes in Burma followed the partial completion of the pipeline and it is thought that the final feat will completely revitalize the overstrained Chinese war machine.

Kunming, China.

BETWEEN Calcutta dockyard and the Chinese town of Kunming, a distance of 1,800 miles, the world's longest pipeline will soon be pumping a continuous stream of oil into the exhausted arteries of Britain's great Far Eastern Ally. The construction of this pipeline, through malarial jungles and over 9,000 feet mountain passes, by men who were continually hampered by torrential rain and Jap machine-gun bullets, must rank as one of the greatest engineering feats of the war, not much below the famous "Pluto" itself.

True, this pipeline does not run under the ocean, although it burrows beneath many rivers. It also goes over rivers, and it has been estimated that one yard out of 250 of its entire length is suspended above rivers, gorges or ravines. On one 20 mile stretch, approaching the Pangau Pass, one-tenth of the line is suspended by cables, and in some places it has to span over 1,000 feet at a stretch.

The pipeline is made of 20-foot sections, each weighing 67 lbs., and so far more than three-quarters of a million have been used. They have been delivered by lorry, river-boat, railways of two different gauges and C.47 transport planes. On one stretch the track was five feet under water, and rafts and pontoons with outboard motors had to be built to get the material to the required spot. The sections were dragged as far as possible by lorry or tractor and then ferried into position and coupled by men who spent the day standing waist-deep in water.

This pipeline has been a truly Allied effort, and although its builders have been mainly American, they have included British, Indian, Chinese and Burmese. At one time 7,000 coolies were employed on it as well as a battalion of the Indian Pioneer Corps. Many of the American engineers are colored, since they stand the climate better; about one-third are British. The work is under the command of Brigadier - General Lewis A. Pick, a distinguished oil man from Texas, who always walks about with a peeled stick cut from the jungle.

First Stage Not Difficult

The first part of the line, running from Calcutta through the Bramaputra valley to the northern Assam town of Tinsukia was a comparatively easy job since the country presented no special difficulties. Up to Tinsukia it consists of a single six-inch line, but from there to Kunming, a distance of about 1,000 miles, there will be two four-inch lines, capable of delivering 336,000 American gallons every 24 hours, the equivalent of nearly 400 truckloads.

In October, 1944 it reached the important Burmese town of Myitkyina, about 250 miles from Ledo, and in November a party flew to Yunnanyi to start construction from the Chinese side. According to Rep. Mansfield of the U.S. House of Representatives, who inspected the pipeline, "it will become a reality in 1945." Mr. Mansfield also stated that construction had averaged between three and ten miles daily, although at the height of the monsoon this was sometimes reduced to a few hundred yards.

The wonder is that the men were able to work at all. Sometimes they were wet to the skin for weeks on end, spending the night in bamboo lean-tos or soggy tents. Their lives were made miserable by swarms of malarial mosquitos and long purple leeches. At one time 80 per cent of an engineering company were down with malaria. Scrub typhus and blackwater fever were also prevalent, and squads were sent ahead spraying the jungle with disinfectant.

When they worked it was in continual rain with frequent cloudbursts. Rivers flooded, and the track was often blocked by landslides or fallen trees. Jap guerillas added to their miseries, and although none of the pipeline was damaged by the enemy the troops often had to work under fire, and more than once had to down tools in order to help in an attack elsewhere.

It is no coincidence that the completion of the pipeline as far as Myitkyina has been followed by such brilliant successes in Burma, for it is not too much to say that it altered the whole situation. Until it was opened nearly half the convoys taking supplies to the front carried gasoline; and a quarter of that gasoline never reached the fighting men but had to be used as fuel for the lorries themselves. This supply was supplemented by a parachute service, but since the most economical method of delivery was in half-full 55-gallon drums, this wasted a lot of space.

Now all fuel, to a point somewhere beyond Myitkyina, is supplied by the pipeline. Every ten miles or so is a gasoline pump where lorries can refuel. The pipes carry not only motor spirit but also high octane aviation spirit and Diesel oil, sealed off from each other by water. Thus a huge quantity of motor transport has been set free for other purposes.

When this pipeline reaches Kunming an even greater economy in transport will be effected. Before the Ledo Road was opened last February China's only source of gasoline supply was by air over the Himalayas, and the 'planes had to carry enough fuel for the return journey. About 40 per cent of the cargoes consisted only of gasoline, and approximately the same proportion of lorries are now carrying gasoline over the Road. When the pipeline opens they will all be set free to transport other war material urgently needed by the Chinese.

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Canada's Contribution To The Atomic Bomb

By GORDON BEST

"In the interests of military secrecy I hope that no questions about this matter will be asked until the necessity for withholding information no longer applies," said the Hon. C. D. Howe in the House of Commons, January 28, 1944.

Now it can be told! How Canadians discovered and supplied the material that made the atomic bomb possible.

ON JANUARY 28, 1944, a small advertisement appeared in a Toronto evening newspaper containing the following statement: "Shareholders of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited:—I have been advised officially that the Canadian Government has appropriated all the shares of the Company and that from 3 P.M. E.D. S.T. on Friday the 28th day of January, 1944, the Company is converted into a Crown operation, (signed) Gilbert A. LaBine, Pres."

On August 6, 1945, the announcement was made to the world of the devastating effect on the Japanese army base of Hiroshima caused by the most destructive force ever created by man—the atomic bomb.

The advertisement was a tip-off to many Canadian scientists of Canada's participation in the world-wide race to produce a super-bomb whose force would be created by the splitting of atoms. Eldorado Mining and Refining Company owned the world's largest known deposits of pitchblende from which are extracted uranium and radium. Up to the time of the appearance of the advertisement uranium was a waste by-product and had been a drug on the market. The extraction of radium from pitchblende was carried on by Eldorado at its refinery at Port Hope, Ontario.

Radium, discovered by the Curies, is one of the greatest forces for saving human lives. But now the uranium was to be used for exactly the opposite purpose—that of one of the greatest forces for the destruction of human lives.

Eldorado had become the world's largest producer of radium, succeeding the Belgian Congo properties—long a world monopoly in this respect. Discovered some thirteen years ago by Gilbert LaBine of Toronto, Eldorado has long been one of the epics of Canadian mining venture and has today achieved world importance undreamed of by its discoverer when he first saw and recognized the pitchblende deposits on the shores of Great Bear Lake within the Arctic Circle.

LaBine Recognized Power

Eldorado has been furnishing to the scientists of the United Nations the huge amounts of raw material for the production of the atomic bomb. Although LaBine was primarily interested in the uranium derived from the pitchblende for the production of radium he recognized the potentialities it possessed when scientists discovered and isolated the element U-235 from it. In 1940, referring to this, LaBine said, "it is the parent mineral, a new power element, an isolated force which many scientists claim will be a new and immeasurable source of power." And, taking the results achieved in the first Japanese bombing with the atomic bomb, how well his prediction has been substantiated!

The enormous potential power locked up in the atom has been known to scientists for many years—the problem was to harness it. As long ago as the last war Arthur Train wrote a story predicting the eventual use of the atomic bomb in warfare.

The huge task of producing, on a practical and useful scale, atomic bombs for modern warfare may be estimated when the size of the laboratory model cyclotron at the University of California is considered. The cyclotron is an instrument used for splitting a single atom. The California cyclotron, largest laboratory model in the world, weighs 4,900 tons and uses one hundred million volts of electricity to operate it. Water tanks, fifteen feet thick, are used to protect its operators.

Another interesting point about the production of the atomic bomb from uranium is that the roles of the two important products from pitchblende are now reversed. The uranium is used and the radium has now become a by-product.

It was fortunate for Canada and the democratic world that Gilbert LaBine had made a hobby of the study of uranium ores and thus recognized the pitchblende veins on the shores of Great Bear Lake—which is twice the size of Lake Ontario; located 1500 miles north of Edmonton. Shortly after making his discovery, and before he had completed staking his claims, a rival prospector's outfit made camp for a couple of days right on top of one of the pitchblende veins without recognizing them.

Surely with the vast potentialities now available, LaBine correctly named his discovery Eldorado!

• •

Problems Before Air Meeting

By FRANCIS FLAHERTY

First of the series of new functional agencies planned to fit into the postwar network of international cooperation to begin work will be the Aviation organization.

Canadian influence will count with the new organization because of its location at Montreal and the preparatory study and organization work already put in on aviation by Canadian experts.

ONE of the series of international organizations designed to fit into the general framework of peace and cooperation represented by the United Nations organization is due to take formal shape at Montreal next week. It is the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, PICAO for short, and its broad purpose is to bring about the orderly development of commercial air transport throughout the world.

While the United Nations organization as agreed upon at San Francisco has the broad function of maintaining peace and promoting the conditions that make for peace, PICAO and its projected permanent successor, ICAO, is one of the agencies which, if successful, will bring about conditions conducive to peace in areas of human relations where national interests, left to themselves, tend to clash. It is the first of the newly-created ones to move towards achieving its purpose. The International Labor Organization is a survival of the old League of Nations and also functions from Montreal. The International Monetary Fund and International Bank of Reconstruction and development, fashioned at Bretton Woods, the Food and Agriculture organization are still on paper. Still in the realm of talk is the idea of an international organization to promote trade or rather to remove and keep down barriers to trade.

Difficult to Organize

Aviation has an even more direct bearing on future international relations than the subject matters dealt with by the other organizations and it is perhaps significant that the creation of an organization to deal with it was accompanied by a good deal of difficulty. Starvation in one country and plenty in another indirectly lead to bad will and the food and agriculture organization is designed to deal with that. The International Labor Organization aims at a general raising of the standards of the workers and so is also aimed at correcting discrepancies in human welfare which lead to jealousies.

Airplanes, however, do not remain within their own boundaries. They fly over the seas and over the lands of other countries. Their operations, unless they conform to universally accepted codes, can be a direct source of serious irritation to international relations. The Chicago conference on civil aviation last November achieved only partial success in reaching agreement on how aviation should be dealt with internationally. Its agreement went to the length of providing for a provisional and later a permanent organization. Canada was designated headquarters of the provisional organization and so the Canadian government had the job of selecting the site, Montreal, obtaining quarters and calling the first meeting of the Interim council of 20 nations with a 21st council seat held open for Russia. The council's immediate function is to set up three committees, appoint its officers and call a meeting of the assembly of all nations which are parties to the agreement which created it.

The aviation organization differs from other international organizations in that it is tackling a new problem or one that has assumed entirely new proportions since the outbreak of war and that there is no hard prior agreement on what it is to do. The functions of an international organization were one of the things on which the nations could not wholely agree at Chicago. So the new body starting in Montreal will have to start off performing certain duties on which its member governments are agreed and at the same time trying to find a way of performing other functions on which they can agree.

It has important but not terribly difficult responsibilities in the technical field, in standardizing equipment and flight practices, ground signals and radio communications, specifications of aircraft equipment and qualifications of aircrews.

It has also the more difficult task of attempting to solve the problems left unsolved at Chicago. In doing so it will probably go slow and attempt to reach solutions by methods of study and research on economic data which it will collect rather than by the methods of bargaining and diplomatic action which failed of results at Chicago.

Things to Be Decided

Among the problems left unsolved in whole or in part at Chicago were:

How to allocate air routes between nations to different national airlines without causing differences;

If routes are allocated, how to regulate frequencies of flight or carrying capacity of passengers accorded to different operators on the same route;

How to keep rates for air carriage in line with costs and avoid wasteful competition and reckless use of governmental subsidies;

How much freedom of the air should the nations grant one another by multilateral agreement and how much should be reserved for direct two-party bargaining.

In no field of international action has Canada a greater interest in getting the interested nations together in agreement than in aviation. Canada is destined to be both a producer and an operator of airplanes on a fairly large scale after the war. Canada is on the line of passage for many of the busy international air routes of the future and out of the Canadian northland over Canadian facilities must come much of the weather information which is so necessary in making flying safe.

The agreements reached at the Chicago conference embodied many of the ideas worked out by Canadian officials who were early assigned to the task of preparing for international consultations but were more limited in scope than the government hoped. The fact that the provisional organization and in all probability the permanent organization will be located in this country gives aviation students here a special opportunity to influence the fortunes of this agency.

If it can prevent unplanned development and reckless competition which will inevitably mean competition between governments in the financing of airlines it will not only prevent quarrels in which Canada would become involved. It will save the taxpayer millions of dollars.

The powers of the organization in regulating international aviation on the economic side are more limited than Canadian policy contemplated. They are so limited mainly because the United States saw in economic regulations a means by which an international body might hold back American aviation in order to enable other countries to progress. The extent to which the organization aquires additional powers and greater usefulness will largely depend on the actions taken at the initial meeting of the council.

It will start off with adequate powers for the collection of information since all international agreements and contracts between government or between governments and airlines must be registered with it. Moreover the member states have undertaken to file traffic reports, cost statistics and financial statements of their airlines with the council. The council's usefulness will largely depend on whether it proceeds to build up a staff of economic and technical experts competent to digest this information and make the Montreal Headquarters the best informed agency in the world on aviation. If it gets out in front in this respect its recommendations to member governments and to subsequent international conferences will carry weight.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Canadian Governor General Can't Properly Represent the King

By B. K. SANDWELL

THERE is a widespread misunderstanding in Canada of the nature of the position of the Governor General, which is perhaps easy to understand in view of the immense change which it has undergone in the last twenty-five years. The Governor General was originally an instructed agent of the Colonial Office of the British Government, entitled to use his discretion only within the limits of the instructions given to him, which however in the early days, owing to the slowness of communications and the frequent necessity of acting on new and unexpected circumstances, were necessarily very sketchy in character and left a good deal to the discretion of the functionary. In those days the ultimate supreme administrator of the colony was the British Government, and the function of the Governor General, as the man on the spot representing that Government, was at all times a highly important and responsible one, though it diminished as successive areas of governmental power were transferred to the elected representatives of the colonial people.

But with the final transfer, through the Statute of Westminster, of complete national sovereignty to the Dominion, the position of the Governor General became identical with that of the King in relation to the Government of Great Britain, except that the King's responsibility is direct and original while that of the Governor General is indirect and delegated. The Governor General is a viceroy in the strict sense of the term, in that he performs the functions of the King in the King's absence. Now that communication between Ottawa and London is so easy and instantaneous, it is certainly the constitutional theory, and it is we believe the actual practice, that the Governor General performs his duties in very close and constant consultation with His Majesty — which does not mean with His Majesty's British advisers, who have nothing to do or say about the government of this Dominion. The Governor General is in our constitutional set-up a substitute for the monarch, whose personal presence is most of the time impossible, but he should be very continuously aware that he is a substitute and should see to it that he acts in every possible manner as the King himself would act in the circumstances if he were present.

Would Lose Greatest Value

Now the monarch is an extremely valuable element in the British parliamentary system, and should be equally so in the Canadian one. But his value consists in the fact that he is above and outside of the whole realm of political controversy among his people. At all times when the will of the people is made reasonably clear through their elected representatives, there is very little that the Crown need do except to provide the necessary focus and symbol for the majesty of the state. The monarch's really important function occurs when the will of the people is not sufficiently clearly manifested in Parliament. It then becomes the immensely important duty of the monarch to promote whatever proceedings he thinks most likely to procure a definite manifestation of the people's will. Usually, without question, those proceedings will take the form of a general election, but the monarch is not compelled to accept the advice of an existing Government to dissolve Parliament, and will not do so unless he is convinced that the result is likely to give a better indication of the people's will than the existing Parliament can provide. (This of course assumes that there is somebody in the existing Parliament who will undertake to form a Government and whom the monarch believes able to obtain a majority in the House of Commons.)

In any constitutional crisis, arising from uncertainty as to the will of the people or as to the strength and permanence of the desire for some important constitutional change, the power of the monarch is very great. But his ability to exercise that power depends upon his being above and apart from political controversy. In the case of the King himself this condition is assured mainly by the fact that his position is hereditary. He did not become King as the result of any party victory; he will not cease to be King as the result of any party defeat. He may have, indeed can hardly help having, his personal preferences among possible ministers; but he must never allow them to influence his official conduct, and he must never permit his preferences as between possible policies to be even guessed at. His policies are those of his advisers for the time being, so long as he has advisers, and in choosing other advisers he cannot go outside the limits of what the House of Commons will accept and support.

Now the Governor General is not hereditary, and never can be. In his own person he enjoys none of either the majesty or the independence of the actual monarch. It is therefore vitally important that the people whom he serves as Governor General should be trained and habituated to look through and beyond him to the actual hereditary monarch whom he merely represents, and also that they should believe that when he acts on his own personal initiative, he will act as nearly as possible as the monarch himself would act, with the same independence of all party conflicts and the same profound sense of the nation as a historical entity—the entity over which the King's great-great ancestors ruled in years gone by, and his great-great-grandson will rule in years to come.

Open Way to Non-Confidence

This is the ultimate and overwhelming objection to the appointment of a Canadian as Governor General of Canada. It is impossible to conceive of a Canadian who both is, and is generally believed to be, as completely independent of Canadian party controversy as this requisite implies. There is no need for any suggestion that a possible Canadian Governor General would be less intelligent, or less patriotic (for Canada), or less just, or less wise than anybody from outside of the Dominion. The simple and sufficient objection is that he would almost certainly not be, and would certainly be thought not to be, as detached from Canadian political strife. In any period of crisis it would be impossible for Canadians not to remember that a Canadian Governor General had at some time past aided, or shown sympathy with, one faction of Canadians as against another faction. It would moreover be vastly less easy for Canadians to look through the individual personality of the Governor General, to the actual royal personality behind him, if the Governor General were a Canadian whom they were accustomed to thinking about as a personality, and not an outsider coming into the country as His Majesty's designated representative.

It is not in the least necessary that the Governor General should be, as usually in the past, a member of one of the ancient titled families of the United Kingdom. It is not even necessary that he should be raised to the peerage on his appointment, and we believe that there are many Canadians who regretted that John Buchan was not allowed to reside in Rideau Hall as John Buchan instead of being presented with an entirely new, if well deserved title, and who would much prefer Sir Harold Alexander to remain a Field Marshal and not become an Earl.

The demand for a Canadian Governor General proceeds from people with a totally erroneous idea of the nature of the office. Most of them believe that if the Governor General is not a Canadian he must be a resident of the United Kingdom, and probably also an aristocrat of that kingdom; and they feel that this implies some kind of inferiority to the United Kingdom on the part of Canada. The desire to get rid of all tokens of inferiority is most natural and praiseworthy; but few or no Canadians desire to get rid of the Crown, which is the Crown of Canada and conveys no implication of inferiority whatever. And the way to maintain the Crown in Canada is to avoid every possibility of its getting mixed up with Canadian politics.

There is another desirable objective which we have very much at heart, namely that the King in person should function in Canada as King of Canada as often and for as long a time as possible. The facilities of transport have been during this war so incredibly improved that there is no physical difficulty about His Majesty opening Parliament in Ottawa on Tuesday and proroguing Parliament at Westminster on Thursday. And if it could be guaranteed that His Majesty would turn up in person and replace the Governor General whenever there was a political crisis in Canada requiring an important decision, we should withdraw much of our objection to a Canadian Governor General.

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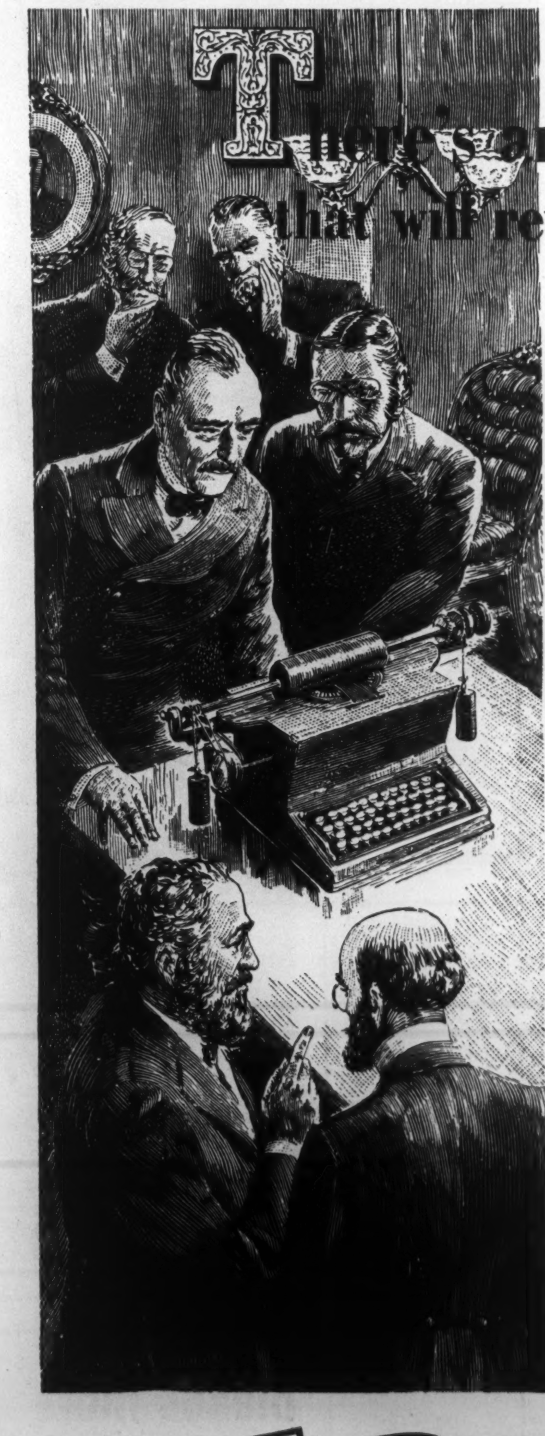

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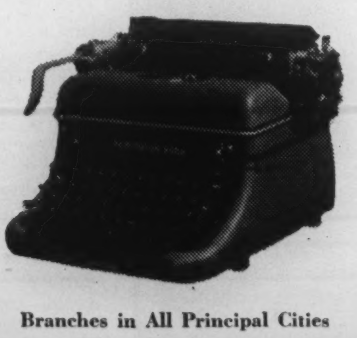

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MOSCOW LETTER

In Russia Four Out of Five War Invalids Are Back at Work

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Moscow.

RUSSIA faces an enormous problem in returning invalids to work. A few weeks ago in Moscow more than two hundred social security workers met in an all-union conference to discuss problems of work with invalids. The main report was delivered by the Peoples Commissar for Social Insurance, A. N. Sukhov. His address and subsequent discussion revealed that Russia is tackling the problem at its root and is achieving important successes but still has a great deal to do before the whole question is solved, before every possible invalid is employed at a job he or she can do best and at which earning capacity is the highest possible.

The Russians feel that the re-establishment of invalids involves their return to labor at a job more remunerative and more skilled than they held before the war.

How many invalids are there in Russia? Statistical data are still unavailable but in any case there are many thousands back from the war fronts with serious wounds and diseases. During the whole war "only" from twenty-five to twenty-seven per cent of the wounded that reached base hospitals could not return to the front, but this "only" is referring to the numerically greatest army the world has ever seen and the total number must be very considerable.

Retraining Invalids

In this report I do not wish to deal with the methods of curing invalids. This is beyond my competence at the moment. I do wish to describe however what I have been able to discover of the method used in returning invalids to their work, of retraining invalids and of making them useful citizens. In his report to the social security conference, Commissar Sukhov revealed that nearly all war invalids of the third class, that is those medically fit for partial labor, and more than one half of those of the second class, the more seriously wounded, are employed in industry and agriculture. Of every hundred invalids eighty-one are now employed, also more than half a million industrial invalids who became invalids in the course of their work have been directed into factories and offices during the war. During the first half of 1944 alone more than 130,000 invalids receiving pensions were found jobs.

Looking through some of the valuable books found in Tazenburg Monastery, which were stolen by the Nazis from Europe's most famous collections.

How are these invalids getting along? Can they work? How does their productivity compare with that of normal workers?

Experiences of the past two years demonstrate—this is rather astonishing—that invalids not only work as well as ordinary workers but often better. Of all employed invalids of both the second class and third class in Russia it is reported that not more than 4.3 per cent were unable to fulfill their daily assignments whilst 12.3 per cent are doubling their daily quota of work or doing better.

Factory Work Quotas

There are many interesting examples. At the huge Kirov works in Cheliabinsk the average fulfillment of work quotas stands at 135 per cent. The invalids of whom many hundreds are employed here, give 130 per cent. Of 337 invalids investigated at this plant only 12 or 3.5 per cent have not been able to keep pace with assignments.

At the Ordzhonokidze munitions plant number ten, healthy drill press operators turn out 120 or 130 per cent of assignments, while invalids give 180 to 200 per cent. Among these invalids there are 15 blind men who belong to the first class of invalidity and five belonging to the second class.

Agriculture offers similar examples. At the collective farms of the Medyaginsk district of the Yaroslavl province last year 22 invalids earned 4,800 "labor days," that is more than 200 apiece. In the Molotov collective farm of the Tula province the invalid Ogarkov earned 476 "labor days", and the invalid tractor driver Bakarev employed in the Pensa province overfulfilled his quota of work by 170 per cent.

What does this mean in terms of income? Sukhov reported that an investigation of earnings of a few thousand invalids employed in industry demonstrated that if their income before the war is taken at 100 then their average income now stands at 122 or more than a fifth higher. In agriculture some invalids have done very well indeed. Thus invalid Taraskin now employed as assistant brigade leader in a motor tractor station last year earned 1,600 "labor days", receiving four tons of grain and 4,000 rubles. (the external exchange value of the ruble is approximately 20 cents (Canadian money). Invalid Afinogenov working in a similar capacity earned five tons of grain and 4,500 rubles in cash.

Employed Everywhere

On the whole, there is scarcely a field of endeavor where invalids are not employed. They are leaders of local soviets, shop superintendents, skilled workers, foremen, conductors, plant managers, collective farm leaders, tractor drivers, combine operators. More than 40,000 invalids last year alone were taught new professions and skills.

This training is not done haphazardly. Special medical commissions deal with each invalid separately on his leaving the hospital. An effort is made to find occupation in line with invalidity, former experience, personal aptitude and desire, and also to find work which will pay well, will not be a dead end job and will not damage the health. In general invalids are trained for skilled work.

The figures are interesting. More than half of the invalids are employed at their former professions, about a third have changed work because of the character of the trauma but not because of lowered skill and the rest are employed as unskilled workers and half of these had no specialty before entering the army. Medical analysis has established that the majority of invalids employed at unskilled work could not undertake anything else because of their state of health.

How are invalids trained? An example is offered by the Kirov tank plant in the Urals. Investigating conditions of work at this plant the management came to the conclusion that foremen and shop superintendents are giving invalids auxiliary and therefore less remunerative work. This was changed and now every arriving invalid meets a special commission consisting of engineers, doctors and shop superintendents. This commission decides what work is to be given the invalid and supervises the selection of the place of work and installation of special necessary arrangements—higher chairs, especially long levers and so on. Less skilled men are trained in plant schools and then in the shops under the direct supervision of foremen. Of 384 invalids employed here 71 were taught welding, 74 fitting, 73 turning, 32 stamping, 15 drilling, 27 technical control work and 58 other specialties. The results are very good. Thus invalid Dyatel, who before the war was a student, and owing to wounds in the abdomen cannot do heavy work, was taught fitting and now, equipped with a special elevator for lifting heavy parts, he does 160 per cent of his quota earning a thousand rubles a month. Invalid Tkach who before the war was a collective farmer was taught two specialties. He handles two machine tools and does 200 to 220 per cent of his quota. Three inactive fingers have again begun to work.

Experience generally indicates that work is the best medium for returning to invalids the ability to use affected organs which must have exercise and more exercise, especially following wounds affecting motor nerves. In all cases the best results are obtained by assigning invalids to the individual care of skilled workers and foremen. The wounded man soon begins to feel that he is not lost and this also aids the more rapid return of his command of labor processes.

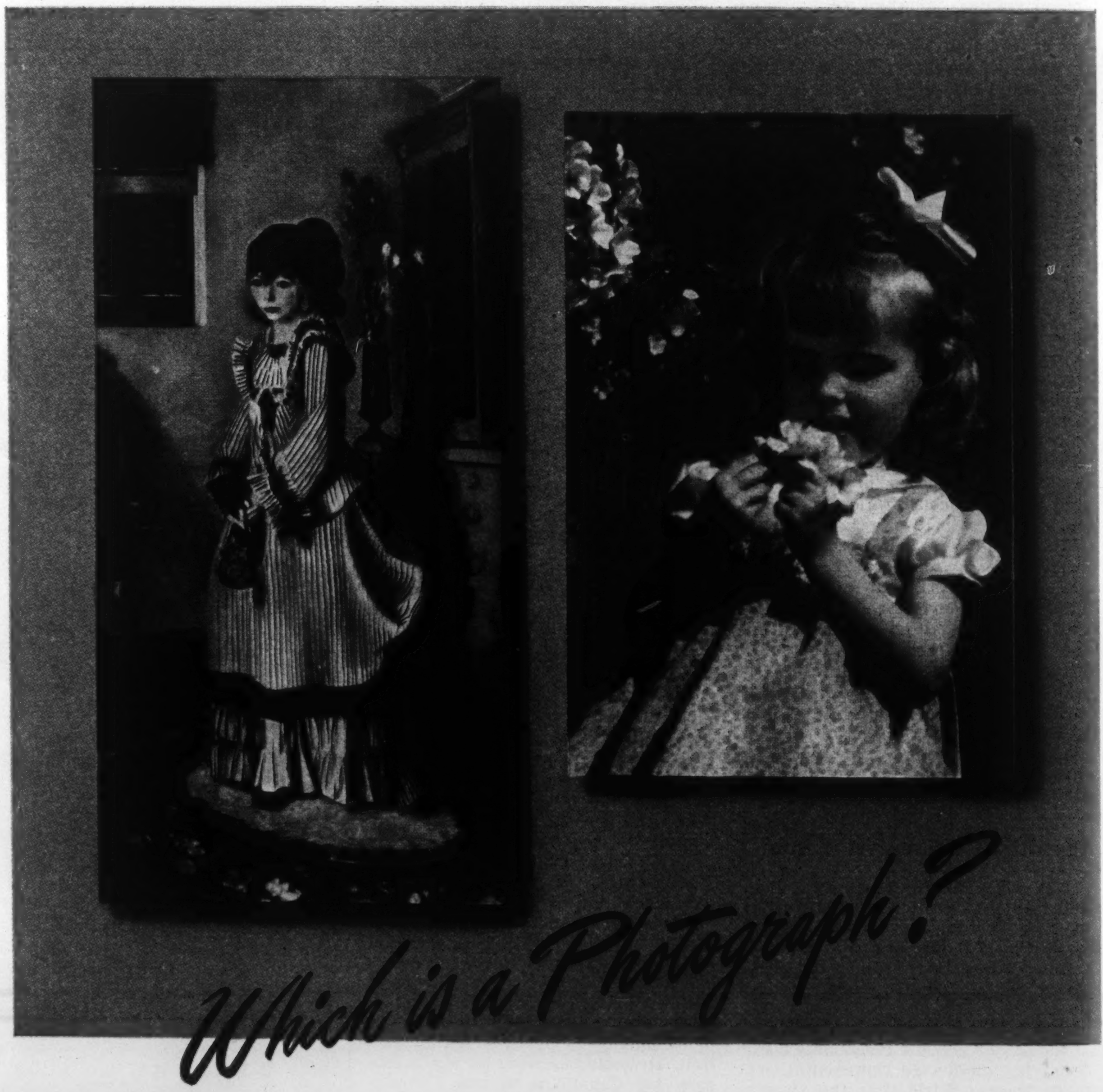
More Active Life

Research has established a surprising fact that more than half of the second class invalids who before the war were thought completely incapable of work are now employed and get along very well. This is explained by the fact that a large proportion of such men are in process of improvement and degree by degree are able to find a more active place for themselves in social life. Investigation also showed that in 184 plants industrial traumatism among invalids has been completely lacking, while the opposite was true of healthy workers. Once bitten they say twice shy.

The general conclusion is that the whole third class and most of the second class invalids can be fitted into useful labor. This is not true of the first class which includes the blind, those lacking both arms, both legs and so on. Such invalids can only be fitted into the productive process at the price of special and constant attention, cure and training in schools.

All of this is fine in principle and practice but it is easy to realize that a very great deal still remains to be accomplished. The medical profession newspaper *Medical Worker* often contains articles describing improper and incomplete cure of invalids, ill-fitting artificial limbs etc. I know one lad, a member of a guards unit, who had lost one foot. He was well taken care of at the hospital and now is occupied as a photographer. But his artificial limb does not fit well. However, the war is over now, the whole artificial limb industry will be improved and more attention can be given to these problems.

Thus, the situation at the moment is that whilst there is very good hospital care and every effort to retrain men to find them suitable work, plus attention to the psychological factor, there are still many aspects to be considered, and it is to these that the social security people here are now turning their attention.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They Call Him the Far East "Montgomery"

By EVERETT LAWSON

There is in the S.E.A. Command another vivid personality so alike in many respects to Field Marshal Montgomery that among his men he is becoming known as the "Monty" of the Far East.

The deed which won him the M.C. has been forgotten, but he possesses that cool brand of daring which is liable to turn up again anywhere and his men think that a lot more will be heard of him before the Pacific war is over.

Rangoon.

MAJOR-General Twyford Rees of the Nineteenth Dagger Division is gradually becoming recognised as the Montgomery of the Far East. A stocky, fire-eating General with one of the most colorful personalities in the S.E.A. Command, he is only well-known at the moment to officers and men in his own theatre of war, but he will come more into the general limelight as the Far Eastern War advances, and he has a remarkable story.

Back in the days of the Palestine campaign he performed one of those small feats of daring which make their limited mark and then are quickly forgotten but it was a feat which gives the key to his whole character. He was serving with the 7th Indian Division and they had run into —" considerable trouble".

Ahead of them lay a line of rifle pits directing some pretty accurate fire across their path. Enemy planes were also putting down a blanket of bombs. Rees never thought of retiring. Instead, rallying the remaining half of his patrol he stood up in face of the withering fire, charged straight at the rifle pit, reached it and jumped down amongst the enemy. Instantly he shot one man and turned to the others. By now his patrol had joined him and between them they put the enemy to flight.

They gave Rees the M.C. But nobody ever noticed just how closely this episode reflected the three main facts of his character. In the first place he never asks his men to do what he will not risk himself. In the second he has a genius for getting on good terms with the ordinary soldier. In the third he seems to have no regard for his personal safety, and he has that cool, audacious brand of courage, which has pulled off the really big things in the Far East.

Crusader

To-day he leads his men into battle in the same crusading manner, and it is something worth seeing. He wears a khaki bush hat and has a six shooter strapped to his hip. His stocky figure moves amongst his men with lightning speed. Wherever the battle gets particularly sticky he seems to put in an appearance and the fire and energy of Rees is an inspiration to everyone.

It happened outside Mandalay and Rangoon and it will happen again before the Pacific war is over. His fellow countrymen in the Dagger Division say—"He's due to pop up a lot more in this war yet".

Like the men of the 8th Army, the men of the Dagger Division have a deep regard for their leader. They know him for a man without any side or any shams. They know that he will take his part in any job whether it be the menial business of digging a trench or facing death in the front line.

Once, he came upon two officers directing digging operations near Mandalay. He watched the digging for a moment, then he took off his coat, he rolled up his sleeves and he said, "Set the example, gentlemen, and your men will remember the urgency of the task". Then he began digging energetically.

On another ocassion outside Singu he came upon two officers preparing to dig in for the night at four o'clock in the afternoon.

"No wonder," said Rees, "it has taken us so long to beat the Japs... Get me a bulldozer. . ."

The bulldozer appeared, the men worked furiously and fast, and at last the obstruction was broken down. As the first three tanks moved in on Singu, Rees congratulated the driver of the bulldozer, and the man, an Indian, smiled back happily.

Like Montgomery, Rees has several times been called in to clear up tough spots, when things have not been going too well. He tends to proceed upon unorthodox lines which shock the text-book Generals, but time and again he has come through successfully.

Like Montgomery again, Rees has the same unconscious flair for showmanship. His dynamic little figure stands out amongst the many unusal figures in the S.E.A. Command, and in conversation he is apt to be as decided, but far more ebullient than Field Marshal Montgomery.

This ebullience is an endearing quality. His boyish flow of talk, his enthusiasm, are catching. Before they know where they are, young officers who have been viewing his latest plan somewhat gloomily, find themselves taking it up with zeal.

Rees does not smoke and rarely drinks, and once again the resemblance to the private habits of Monty is close. But these abstentions do not restrict his social life. In fact, the bubbling personality of Major-General Rees has made many a party in the Far East. As compensation for teetotalism and non-smoking, he has a very nice line in piano playing and quite a repertoire of popular songs.

Power of Appraisal

Whether he is doing the small soial round, or directing a battle, he seems to have an inexhaustible supply of cigarettes, but it is not just a matter of handing a man a cigarette. Rees has considerable powers of summing-up anyone at a swift glance, and if he happens to like them the cigarette often develops into a shrewd exchange of ideas.

Major-General Rees speaks often of Field Marshal Montgomery. Of course he has the greatest admiration for what Monty has done in Europe, and Rees has followed every nicety of his campaign with deep interest. He says, "Monty believes that one should never drift into a battle. . . I don't intend to. . ."

No. In the big battle still to come in South East Asia, Pete Rees will not drift. He will come at them with fire and originality.

He is not much different from Monty. They are both small men, physically. Perhaps, in the end, their reputations will match too.

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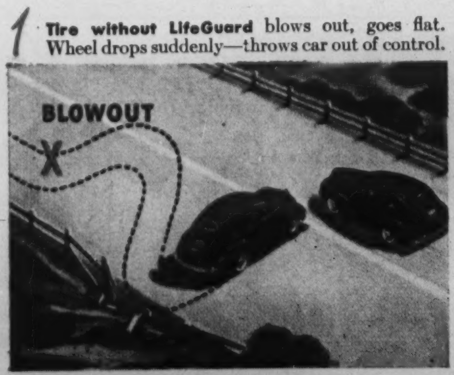
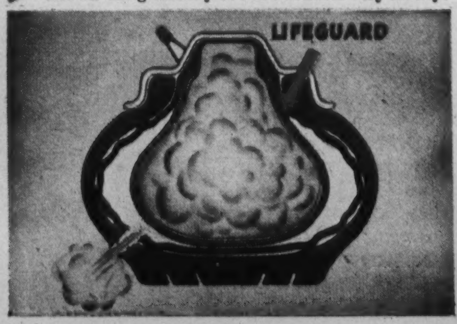
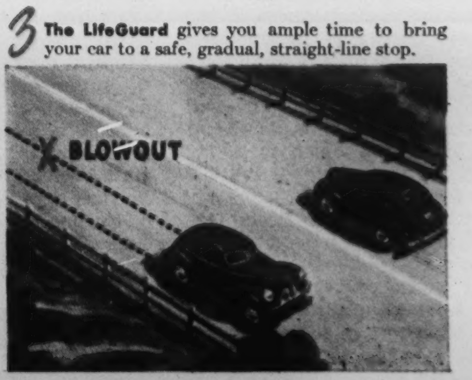


2 **Tire with LifeGuard** blows out . . . LifeGuard lets air out gradually . . . tire deflates very slowly.



3 **The LifeGuard** gives you ample time to bring your car to a safe, gradual, straight-line stop.



THE WORLD TODAY

British Labor Begins "Adventure" In Very Hard Circumstances

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT WAS a wonderful holiday. Not as long a one as I had looked forward to after five years of daily strain, but a real holiday. I had no mail forwarded at all, and the only international event which moved me to tune in a news broadcast was the announcement of the British election result.

Most of my energy and thought went into helping a friend build a new cabin. In fact I became so absorbed in carpentering problems that I couldn't help wondering whether everyone else in Canada hadn't temporarily relaxed his interest in world affairs since V-E Day. Perhaps not, but there appears to have been a strong and natural reaction to the intense preoccupation of recent years. Certainly it is unlikely that such intense interest will be maintained by Canadians in international questions. But I think it equally unlikely that Canadian interest in world affairs can fall off as much as the broadcasting authorities seem to judge it will, after all we have been through, and considering the greatly increased importance of our country in the world.

Election World Event

Such speculation, and any temporary disinterest is readily brushed aside, for instance, by the news of the British election outcome. The overwhelming victory of the Labor Party, on a Socialist program, is an event of world-wide significance, and doubly interesting to Canadians coming just after our own hot dispute over the socialist program of the CCF.

One is struck at once by this great difference: that had the CCF been able to expand its small parliamentary group of 8 to a clear majority of 125, it would have had thrust on its entirely untried hands overnight the whole complicated business of government. If the CCF seems a party of theory and dogma to many who would otherwise naturally be attracted to a progressive movement, it is just because it has had so little practical experience. For this there is no other cure but practice, for a larger group at Ottawa, and in the provincial government of Saskatchewan.

Compared to the CCF position, how different is the situation of the Labor Party as it takes over power in Britain today. It has been the second most important party in Britain for over 20 years, has had two spells in office, and every opportunity to shake down its ideas and its objectives.

Switchover Eased

Most important of all, it comes freshly from the experience of a five-year coalition government, in which all its top leaders and many junior ones have been faced day by day with the realities of Britain's position and power, an experience which must have bent their earlier theories considerably. It is noteworthy that their outstanding remaining theorist, Harold Laski, chairman of the party organization, did not have such practical experience.

It was a Heaven-sent opportunity for Labor to slip smoothly into power; and the circumstances of the change-over, inevitable in the long run by the trend of a generation's voting, seem to be exceptionally fortunate for Britain. While this will be more than the mere replacement of a political party which was "in" by one which was "out", it will be far from revolution.

The British are in the first place not revolutionaries. Indeed, it has often been remarked that no class in Britain is more conservative than the union workers and their wives. I recall the chairman of the Conservative Party boasting to Matt Halton before the last election, ten years ago, that many working class wives voted Conservative, to play safe, thus cancelling out their husbands' votes. If this unhealthy situation has been ended, and Labor been given, for the first time, a clear mandate to govern, it is largely because the "common" people of Britain have become so accustomed to seeing Labor leaders in high office in the coalition that they are confident that they will neither lack competence, nor turn everything upside down in pursuit of a theory.

Labor Party Of Age

In short, the Labor Party is fully of age, according to even the high British standard of parliamentary government, and a majority of the electors felt that, viewing the record of the Conservatives from the Ethiopia crisis (when they were elected) to the present day, it was "time for a change."

A change there will be, if not a revolution. An analysis of the occupations of the new Labor members of Parliament shows this group to be far more broadly representative of the whole population, and less exclusively of the working class, than many would expect, with 39 teachers, 28 business men, 29 journalists 29 local officials, 68 miners and industrial workers, 12 civil servants, 11 doctors, 10 military men, 11 white collar workers, 4 clergymen, 4 farmers, 7 engineers, 4 shopkeepers and 27 politicians.

Yet the Labor Party nevertheless represents a part of the population (slightly under half of the electorate) which holds decidedly different views on economic organization from that other part of the population which has ruled up to now. The Labor candidates ran on a forthright program of socialization, and their electors have had discussed before them, backwards and forwards, the nationalization of the Bank of England, of the coal mines, the railways and the electric power systems, until they are not only completely prepared to see this carried out, but expect it to be done.

No Market Fright

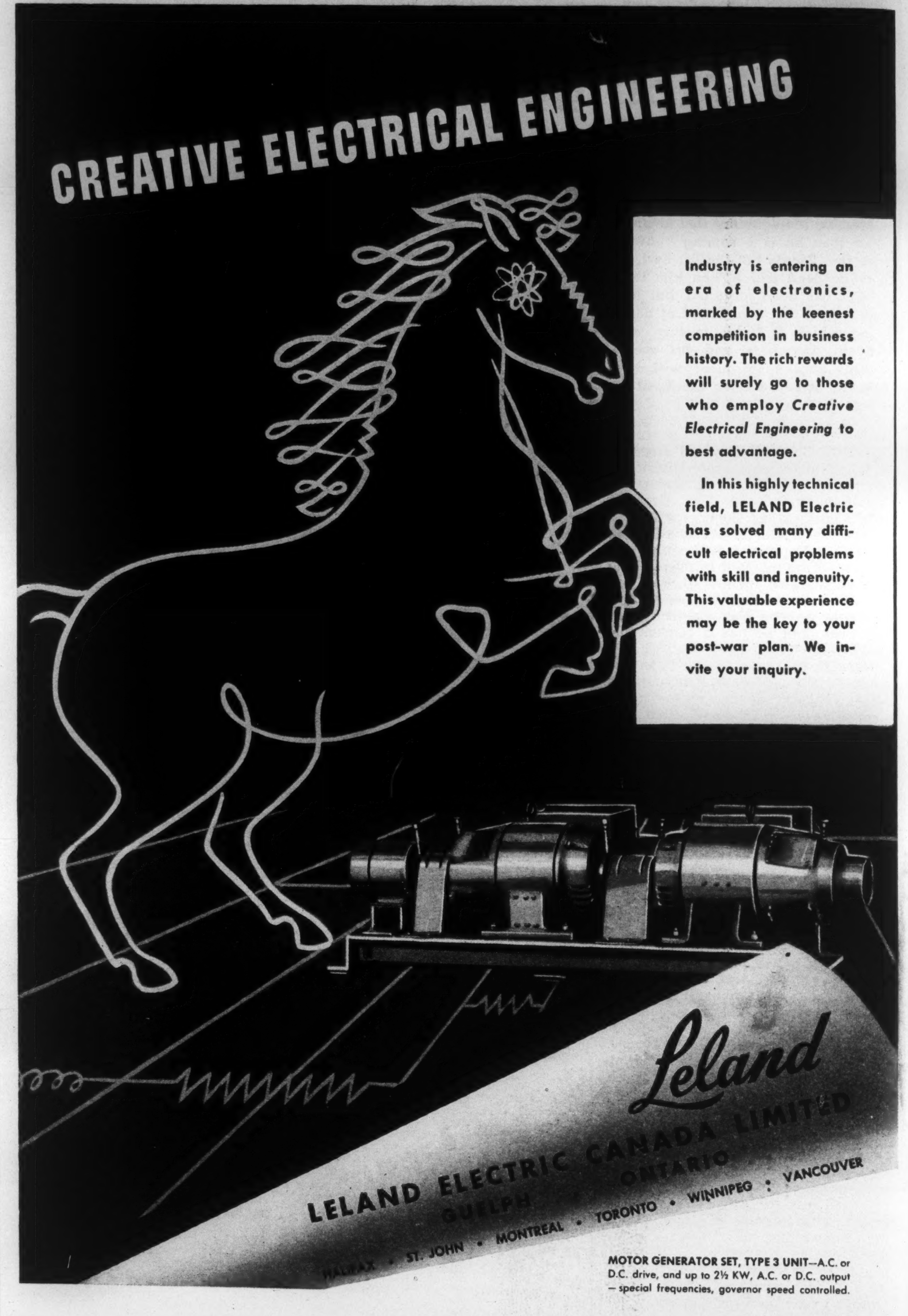
From the comment which has been printed from British business men, it seems that this could be said for them as well. And the fact that the stock market has remained so steady shows their faith in Labor's promise of fair compensation.

Talking about "Labor" and "Conservatives' in Britain from this distance might easily leave one with a wrong impression of working-man and Tory facing each other from opposite ends of the social scale. It is true there are plenty of died-in-the-wool Tories in the Conservative Party, as there are apostles of a real, violent revolution in the Labor Party.

But it has often been said that the British Conservatives have brought in more social improvements than have Labor; and U.S. observers have remarked before now that Conservative policy in Britain as a whole was well to the left of the American New Deal. All of the services mentioned above would surely have been nationalized in time by the Conservatives, though reluctantly instead of eagerly, because they are subject to the same social pressure and climate as the Laborites.

Besides, what is there really revolutionary, in this year 1945, in a state-owned bank of issue, power services and railways? The railways of Europe have long been almost exclusively state-operated. In Sweden. as in Canada, they are about half state-owned.

A publicly-owned power system cannot appear as anything but a normal development to people who have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ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?
By Ti-Jos
No. 81
WHAT'S THE POINT OF AN ANTI-INFLATION CAMPAIGN?
SO YOUR MONEY WON'T LOSE ITS VALUE...AND BECOME WORTH ABOUT A THIRD OF WHAT IT IS
WOULD THAT REALLY HAPPEN?
IT COULD...WITHOUT THE PRICE CEILING. AND YOU AND I WOULDN'T BE THE ONLY ONES TO SUFFER
NO, OF COURSE NOT! IT WOULD AFFECT EVERYONE
INCLUDING THE MEN COMING BACK FROM OVERSEAS
OH, WE DON'T WANT THAT!
NO, INDEED! AND THAT'S REASON ENOUGH TO FIGHT INFLATION
OUR BOYS STUCK TO THEIR JOB. WE CERTAINLY CAN'T LET THEM DOWN AT THIS END!

FOR THEIR SAKES

Our men are coming home . . . back to assume once more the problems and responsibilities of civilian life. After all they have done for us, is it too much to ask that we help to smooth their way a little? And one of the best ways to do that is to keep stable the value of their dollars by a continued fight against inflation.

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

enjoyed the benefits of the Ontario Hydro for a generation. These things are entirely in the current of our times, and even the staunchest Tory in Toronto is so used to them that he scarcely thinks of them as "socialism."

Nationalization of the coal mines is a very special British problem. The mines represent for Britain a resource which might be compared to the forests of Canada; and I don't think many Canadians feel shocked at the idea that it might be necessary to nationalize our forest lands, in order to conserve a precious and rapidly-dwindling resource.

Coal A Tough Problem

Admittedly, though, the British coal problem is much more complicated than that. Many of these mines are very old, and the mining system as a whole has come right down through the industrial revolution, with never a fresh start. This is what gives American investigators the impression of a shocking backwardness, a backwardness which British statistics support, as they show that an American miner gets out four times the tonnage of coal of a British miner.

Discussing the whole question with the British miners' leader, Will Lawther, last year, one could sense the vicious circle in which miners, owners and state had been revolving. With recurrent agitation by the miners over the years for nationalization, the owners didn't feel secure enough to mechanize and modernize the mines.

And with long years of unemployment and depression after the last war, and almost up to this one, the miners' union wouldn't have stood for mechanization which threw many out of work. During this period it was state policy, too, to spread work around among as many as possible.

So it is that Britain landed into this war, with its great manpower demands, with an out-of-date and largely unmechanized mining industry. She has gotten through the war with it, somehow, with great sacrifice. But she cannot square away for the struggle she faces in regaining world markets without a bold operation on this basic industry, once a great export industry itself.

Less Labor Friction

Clearly, things are going to go much more smoothly if Labor carries out this operation itself. The same can be said for labor government during the difficult postwar adjustment years. There is bound to be much less friction, and far fewer strikes and lockouts if the working man knows that his own representatives are in charge of policy and doing the very best they can for him, than if a Conservative Government had continued on, even doing its conscientious best.

If taking the bank of issue, railways and power under state control hardly represents a revolution in these days, when we pass beyond here to the nationalization of *all* banks in Britain, and the taking over of the steel industry, the chemical industry and so on, we come to a great divide. That public services should be publicly-owned is one thing; that all business enterprise should be state-controlled or owned is another.

If the Labor Government took over the big private banks as well as the Bank of England, it would have complete control over the credit needs of every business man in the country, and could force out of business those it didn't like. If it started by taking over steel and chemicals, would it stop before it came to clothing, shoes and breakfast foods; radios, automobiles and refrigerators?

The civilization produced by private enterprise may not always be a pretty one—certainly not in Britain where many traces of the stone-age of the industrial revolution are still evident—but it has been by far the most productive and varied civilization yet developed.

It seems extremely doubtful if state enterprise could maintain the variety and doubtful whether the individualistic and conservative Briton is ready to allow some bureaucrat to decide next year's standard-model suit, or breakfast food, or automobile, for him.

What is to the point, it is more than doubtful whether a British Labor Government, faced just as irrevocably as any Conservative Government with the tremendous problems of finishing the Japanese War, recapturing and expanding an export market which must support all the promised social services at home, building or repairing millions of homes, and providing jobs for all, will find opportunity during the next five years to do more than nationalize the Bank of England and the public services of power and transport. One could wish for Labor a more favorable opportunity than this terribly difficult situation, for launching what Attlee has called its "great adventure."

If a Labor victory is fully in harmony with the trend of feeling inside Britain, the same can be said for Britain's relations with Europe. This column has often remarked at the difficulty of a British Conservative regime in bringing itself to support Social Democratic elements in Europe, the only elements which can put up serious opposition to Communist totalitarianism, in the continent's present swing to the Left.

But these Social Democratic elements are just exactly those among whom British labor leaders have their European connections, and those whom they would naturally support. Labor's victory thus suddenly creates a great new opportunity for the strengthening of both British and democratic influence on the European continent.

The change to a Labor Government in Britain is likely to have least effect of all in the Commonwealth, where British politics and character are best understood. It is over relations with the United States, so important to Britain and the whole free world, that a question mark hangs. One or two Congressmen have already made loose remarks about Britain going "Bolshie," and the need for protecting the United States from such influence.

Should such reactionary and ill-formed fears prevent the granting of credit and the general close co-operation which is necessary in the post-war period between the two democratic world powers, international recovery and international confidence, with all it means will be greatly hampered. One must trust that personal contact between Americans with any such feelings and the British "Bolshies" will erase this foolish but dangerous notion. Once again, there seems to be a job here for Canadians, in interpreting Britain to their American correspondents and summer visitors. Although, come to think of it, Mr. Attlee himself made a very good start with the American press in San Francisco, where he looked and talked like anything but a revolutionary.

KAYO TOKYO!

THE "NIPPS" are heading for the last roundup. The throne of their "Sun of Heaven" is being crumbled to rubble . . . their paper cities reduced to ashes . . . the remnants of their once-proud fleet, battered, harried and shattered.

When – V-J day? Nobody knows. But as the final plunge in the heart of Japan grows ever nearer . . . the battle of reconversion mounts with increasing tempo.

This poses a challenge of major importance to "executives in charge of the future" . . . men who must answer the question, "Where do we go from here?" . . . and translate it into action.

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Isle of Man Has Much Colorful Tradition

By ANDREW MOURAVIEFF

Land of no excess profits tax, the Isle of Man has a few touches of paradise. It has, it claims, the oldest Parliament in the world. It has made its contribution to the war, though much of it has been voluntary.

Douglas, Isle of Man.

RECENTLY the King of England was present at the traditional meeting of the Tynwald, the annual open-air meeting of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Manx Parliament. It was the first time since 1939, when the Island came into the possession of the English crown, that the King was present.

The Manxmen are proud of their Parliament, although their 24 M.P.s —they are called Keys, from the Scandinavian *kjose*, meaning chosen —are paid only $400 a year. They claim that the title of Mother of Parliaments should in fact belong to their democratic institution. They can produce written records of their Parliamentary procedure since 913, and the full roll of members of the Legislative Council (the Lords) and the House of Keys (Commons) from the year 1422.

The Tynwald was the first in all Europe to recognize women's rights to citizenship, admitting unmarried women to franchise in 1881.

The present House of Keys was elected in 1934, when the first woman Key, Mrs. Shimmin, was returned. She is now dead, and it is again an all-male affair. The franchise is weighted on the side of property by plural voting, a third of the electors returning two-thirds of the members. The next elections are due next February.

Meets Every Year

The Tynwald is held every year on July 5. The ancient ceremony is enacted on an artificial grass-covered mound of earth from the 17 parishes of the island, in the presence of huge crowds of spectators.

From this hill, at St. John's, midway between Douglas and Peel, all laws passed by the Manx Legislature are promulgated in Manx and English. Until this is done a new law is not regarded as being actually operative, even though the Royal assent has been obtained.

During the war the independence of the Islanders has received more than usual limelight in England. This is not surprising as scarcely 60 miles from Liverpool a community of 22,000 men and 28,000 women have been living on a prosperous island 12 miles wide and 32 miles long, without excess profits tax, death duties or entertainment and stamp duties, and virtually without conscription.

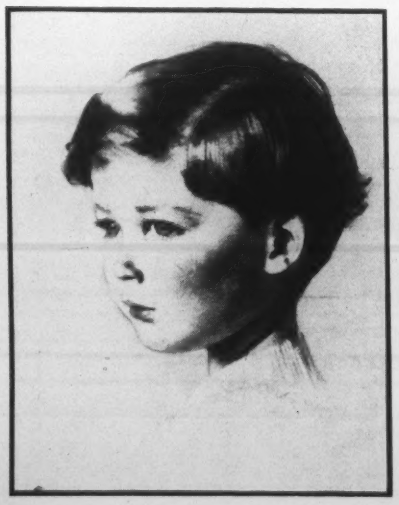
They pay 3s. in the £ income tax, have no unemployment insurance and a budgetary surplus each year running into hundreds of thousands of pounds. Even during the war close on 100,000 holidaymakers have spent their summers on the Island, and, although food rationing is the same as on the mainland, it is common knowledge that beefsteaks, eggs, butter and soap can be obtained in liberal quantities for the asking.

Superficially all this is true. In fact one man in every five has volunteered for service in the British forces, and the working classes pay just about as much in taxation as their fellows on the mainland. Within twelve months of the outbreak of war over 3000 Manxmen were serving as volunteers in Britain's land, sea and air forces.

In the last war the Island contributed $3,000,000 free of interest to the British Government. In this war the figure will pass the $4,000,000 mark. If in other respects their contributions have fallen short the fault lies with the out-dated system of centralized power in the hands of the $8000 a year Lieutenant-Governor. It is his power of leadership which alone can set the measure of the Islanders' participation in England's war effort.

Since 1866 the Isle of Man has had a nominal Home Rule. But Government is actually in the hands of the Lieutenant - Governor (now Lord Granville, the King's brother-in-law). The Governor is the King's representative, the Prime Minister, Commander in Chief of the Island's armed services, Chancellor of the Exchequer, represents the Home Secretary, and appoints magistrates, justices of the peace, and government officials. He is almost sole head of the Island's Church and State and possesses power of veto on all laws.

In peace-time this system works comparatively successfully. In war it is clumsy and ineffective. Although the Island gives a superficial impression of self-government and independence, the recent offers to India are far more widesweeping than those enjoyed by the Isle of Man. With the end of the war the Manx population is preparing to resume with renewed energy its campaign for a greater measure of Home Rule.



Prince Michael of Kent, youngest of the Duchess of Kent's three children, was three years old July 4. This latest drawing of Prince Michael was made by Mr A. K. Lawrence, R.A., who had half a dozen sittings from the young prince at his home at Coppins, Iver, Bucks. The Duchess's other children are Prince Edward, age 9, and Princess Alexandra, 8.

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Emergency Refrigeration in 1941 Brought the Bacon to England

By F. T. ROSSER and M. W. THISTLE

THIS is a story of the home front. At the start of World War II, Canada was called upon by her allies to produce enormous quantities of food. To handle this situation special control boards were set up, among them the Bacon Board of the Department of Agriculture. In mid-April of 1941, when the shipping situation became acute, the Bacon Board called an emergency meeting of interested parties. The British Ministry of Food had indicated that it might shortly become necessary to transport Canadian bacon in unrefrigerated vessels.

In World War I the same problem had arisen. Many refrigerated ships used for carrying perishable foods were sunk. Convoys delayed transport and it became necessary to carry bacon in ordinary unrefrigerated holds. It was inevitable that under these conditions the meat would spoil unless a magic preservative could be found. None was found and the meat had to be packed by an old-fashioned method in salt and borax. Such an embalmed product may have been nutritious but it was almost inedible.

The resulting British prejudice against Canadian bacon did our post-war trade untold harm. It took speedy transportation, good refrigeration and years of hard work to recover a fair portion of the British market.

But this new war again slowed up transportation and early in the war the number of vessels suitable for handling this perishable product was rapidly reduced by submarine action; as a result there came in 1941 the warning to Canadians to prepare to use unrefrigerated vessels.

Chemicals Unsuitable

Having anticipated this possibility, the National Research Council had instituted a full-scale investigation on preservatives for meat. Over 100 chemicals were tried, but none was entirely suitable. When the Bacon Board met and asked for suggestions as to how the problem of shipping bacon might be solved, the Council was in a position to recommend against chemical preservatives and suggested instead that a portable refrigeration unit be installed, to cool the lower holds of unrefrigerated cargo vessels.

A few days after the meeting, at the request of the Board, the Council accepted responsibility for designing a suitable unit to do the job. Plans were immediately drawn up and eight Canadian industrial firms in the refrigeration field were consulted to see if they considered the proposition feasible and if they would be in a position to supply materials and construct the units.

In general, it was agreed that the system had a good chance of success if applied to vessels having an adequate supply of water and electricity to operate the units. All firms, realizing the gravity of the situation, made useful suggestions but only one firm was in a position to undertake the building of this entirely new piece of equipment. Hasty consultations with marine superintendents, engineers, and transport oficials in the early part of May, 1941, resulted in some modifications to the original plans.

The Department of Transport cooperated wholeheartedly and agreed to locate a suitable vessel for the trial. While this was being done, industrial engineers working with government engineers at the National Research Council designed a refrigerating unit that appeared to meet all the requirements. Wherever possible, standard apparatus was used since speed of construction was such an important factor.

On the afternoon of May 20, a long distance telephone call from Montreal brought the news that a suitable vessel would be loading sometime between June 10 and 20, 1941.

The next diffiiculty to be overcome was the problem of financing. It might have caused serious delays but inside half an hour enough money was made available to finance the project. This was possible because early in the war a group of patriotic Canadian industrialists placed at the disposal of the Council a large fund with no strings attached. This was to be used to get war projects under way in the shortest time possible, and it was from this fund that the money for the project was made available immediately. Eventually, the Bacon Board returned this money to the fund.

A call to Toronto to the only industrial concern in a position to assemble the material immediately set the ball rolling and before quitting time that afternoon, word was received that the special motors required for the job had been shipped. At that time our great American ally was not in the war but no one doubted where her sympathies lay. A U.S. firm had been advised that Canada might require such motors for a special war job. They located them, held them, and, with usual American efficiency, had them on their way in an hour from the time the order was received.

The assembling of complicated apparatus, the fabricating of fine tubing and building the entire apparatus into a compact box 5½ ft. wide, 11 ft. long and 6 ft. high was no easy job. In peace time this development might have taken six months or longer, but there was only 10 days in which to get it done. Did labor fall down on the job?

The Scotch foreman in the plant stood before his men and explained the use of the machine.

"Boys", he said, "this is to help get food to the folks back home."

These Canadians of British ancestry went to work, some of them staying on the job without a break for 36 hours at a time. In ten days they had completed the three units required. This brought them to Saturday night. But the laws of Ontario and Quebec do not permit truck transport on the Sabbath. This delay was avoided through the co-operation of the Provincial Highway Departments, who granted special permission to make the trip on Sunday. The equipment was shipped to Montreal where the specialized facilities of McGill University were made available for testing purposes. The units were put through rigid tests and were ready for installation when the vessel arrived in port.

German Ship Used

The ship chosen was the "Vancouver Island", a captured vessel once the pride of the German merchant marine. A few months before as the "Weser" it had been captured off the coast of Mexico by the Canadian warship "Prince Robert." It will be remembered that the enemy were taken completely by surprise, and the action was carried out so quickly that the crew had no time to scuttle their their ship. It was renamed and remanned with a mixed crew of brave and daring seamen truly representative of the United Nations. Each was determined to do his share in defeating the enemy, at a time when things were not much in our favor.

When the vessel docked at Montreal Canadians of French origin took over the job of installing the three refrigeration units on the ship's deck and erecting the air ducts necessary for cooling the hold. There was no thought of stopping for sleep; 36 hours, 48 hours and even 72 hours passed and men were still working with only a few brief snoozes snatched on top of cheese boxes in an adjoining hold or, if one was lucky enough, in one of the ship's cabins. But in three days the units were installed and operating perfectly. The whole plan worked like clockwork.

The Bacon Board had arranged to have a cargo of bacon at the dockside ready for shipment. It was there, and it was loaded into the cooled hold in record time in spite of the fact that a new loading method was required. Stevedores, unaware of this alteration, began to load the ship by the standard method, but when the error was discovered they cheerfully lifted out and rearranged the heavy boxes of bacon. They, too, realized the significance of the experiment. Had time been taken to install the conventional type of refrigeration, the ship would probably have been tied up half the summer. With this new equipment, the ship was not delayed one minute in harbour.

Recording instruments were placed throughout the cargo. The ship's officers and men gladly accepted the additional responsibility of operating this new equipment and of recording temperatures and other observations. These duties were well executed in spite of trying and strenuous conditions.

German submarine commanders openly vowed that the "Vancouver Island" would never reach the shores of Britain. But she was fast and her crew was brave and determined. She was practically chased across the ocean by a submarine pack, but she outwitted and eluded the enemy and docked in a British port with her precious cargo in record time.

Officers of the Food Investigations Board of Great Britain were on hand to examine and report on the condition of the cargo on arrival. They found that the quality of the bacon on reaching Britain was as good as that of bacon delivered under the best peace-time conditions.

Marked Vessel

This vessel returned to Canada to repeat her performance. This time, to prevent as much heat loss as possible, the cooled cargo hold was insulated with blankets of Nova Scotia eel grass. This was a distinct improvement. Other improvements followed on later voyages, but this "guinea pig" ship was a marked vessel—she could not hope to escape indefinitely. However, during her career, the feasibility of emergency refrigeration was amply proven.

Meanwhile, other vessels were equipped with similar refrigerating devices and, although bacon shipments to Great Britain have reached enormous proportions, the quality of the product has remained high.

Investigators at the National Research Laboratories experimenting with this type of refrigeration unit have improved the design for these special duties. Such equipment has already been applied to several other war uses and there is a possibility that it may have certain peace-time applications.

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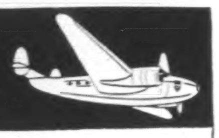

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War Taught Again the Lesson of Hannibal

By BOYD BEAMISH

The basic principle of war hasn't changed, Mr. Beamish says, since the time of Hannibal. It is still "the old conundrum of the irresistible force and the immovable object."

At Zama Hannibal was overcome once his elephant forces were checked. The defeat of the Germans began once a means was found of standing up to their tank and dive-bomber blitzkreig.

Major Beamish is a Canadian Army Public Relations officer and a well-known Canadian newspaperman.

WAR is still the old conundrum of the irresistible force and the immovable object. The attacking armies develop the irresistible force and it sweeps everything before it until the defenders in turn develop a weapon or a technique which becomes the immovable object. And then the problem is tossed neatly back to the attacker again.

It was so two thousand years ago and it is still true today. It is this fluid side of war that has accounted for the otherwise inexplicable switches in the fortunes of batttle that have crowned a given kind of tactics with spectacular success one day and seen them ground into dismal defeat the next.

Hannibal, the great Carthaginian general, was finally overcome by this shifting of balances after he had led his troops to a then unparalleled series of victories with the aid of a new and fearsome weapon. The young conqueror employed all the orthodox manpower and equipment of other armies of the day and to them added squadrons of war elephants, trained to rush the solid phalanxes of enemy infantry and scatter them in disorder. But an equally young and brilliant Roman general, Publius Cornelius Scipio, solved that problem at Zama in 202 B.C.

Clever Adversary

Scipio drew up his Roman legions in the traditional three ranks, but lined his men one exactly behind the other so that there were clear lanes between them, instead of deposing his second rank opposite the gaps left between men in the first, as was the normal custom. And when the mighty elephants charged, he waited for the critical moment and signalled for a concerted blast from a thousand trumpets and cornets, which so startled the giant beasts of war that they became unmanageable and disorganized. The elephants charged, as they were trained to do, but they charged down the lanes between the men, and cavalry in the rear turned them aside with darts and javelins.

With Hannibal's "tank corps" out of action, the battle resolved itself into a straight infantry engagement, where Scipio's well trained and battle-tried legions had a clear superiority and by which they scored the first triumph any army had won over the Carthaginians since Hannibal began his meteoric rise.

That inspired change of tactics, which proved so far-reaching in its effect on the long struggle between Rome and Carthage two thousand years ago found an unusual parallel in the course of the war with Germany.

When Germany first drove over the Polish frontier on September 1, 1939, her High Command had framed a pattern of conquest in which the tank and the dive-bomber played the principal roles. The entire offensive might of the German army was built around these two weapons and the duties of every arm of the service synchronized with them to produce what was to become known — and feared—throughout the world as the Blitzkrieg.

The new theory of offensive power worked with awe-inspiring success in practice. The dreaded Stukas disorganized and disrupted orthodox defence formations, spread destruction through key positions and struck fear into the hearts of men exposed to their violence. And then, before order could be restored out of chaos, came tanks and mechanized troops to complete the liquidation of defence posts. The infantry had little more to do than advance and hold the ground captured by plane and tank. Poland was overrun in forty days. Then the "German scythe," so aptly christened by Churchill swept through Norway, Holland, Belgium and France. Twelve German armored divisions and their 5,000 tanks conquered what was at that time considered to be the greatest army in the world, almost without help from the infantry. And only the miracle of Dunkirk prevented the triumph from being complete.

Tanks to Africa

During the long lull that followed the capitulation of France, British factories began to turn out the tanks so badly needed to restore equilibrium between the two forces. The government gambled that Hitler would not attempt an invasion of the United Kingdom that year and shipped the tanks, as fast as they came off the assembly lines, to General Wavell's tiny army in Africa.

Their numbers were small, but General Wavell considered that they were enough for his purpose and on December 9, 1940, he opened his offensive against Marshal Graziani which carried him to El Aghelia in two months and completely smashed the Italian army. More than 144,000 prisoners were taken, while British losses were only 438 killed and slightly over 1,000 wounded.

Infantry played a more important role in this campaign than in any of the German victories, because Britain had so little mechanized equipment, but the dominance of heavy armor asserted itself again early in 1941 when Marshal Erwin Rommel and his Afrika Korps entered the desert battle.

German tanks were bigger and carried vastly superior armament to the light British machines, with the result that, when the two armored forces clashed at El Aghelia in March, 1941,

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the British armored brigade was "defeated, dispersed and largely destroyed" in a single battle. Rommel, by sheer weight of armor, was able to drive the British back to Sollum within a month, the only consolation gained from the severe defeat being the fact that Tobruk, although cut off from land contact with the rest of the British force, held out as a particularly painful thorn in the side of the German and Italian armies.

The British set to work methodically to restore the balance of power which now weighed so heavily on the German side. Quick-firing six pounder anti-tank guns were shipped in quantity to the Middle East and installed in all the remaining tanks to replace the impotent two-pounders that had been their only armament. Reinforcements of men and tanks poured into Alexandria. America delivered all available General Grant tanks, with their 75 mm. guns, to the African theatre. By mid-summer of 1941 the British were ready to mount another offensive.

Stronger in armor, guns and men than they had been, the British unleashed a drive that resulted in the liberation of Tobruk and the recapture of almost all the ground they had lost, before Rommel could blunt its keenness by a series of perfectly timed retreats.

No longer enjoying complete superiority in the number and strength of its tanks, the German army looked for a new way to restore the balance in their favor. The very men who had developed the tank as an offensive weapon in the first place now came up with the answer to it—bigger and better anti-tank guns.

Up to this time, anti-tank guns had been small, light, portable affairs meant to be concealed at strategic points and used at virtually point-blank range. Marshal Rommel took high velocity 88 mm. anti-aircraft guns and had them modified for use in a ground role. He had hundreds of them when he launched his own offensive in May, 1942, and used them with telling effect to protect his flanks from our armor. And then, on that black afternoon of June 13, when General Ritchie caught the German armor out of position and mustered all his tanks for a counter-attack, Rommel showed how deadly the new weapon could be. Three hundred British tanks swept to the southwest from Knightsbridge and the Germans lured them into an ambush of 88's. When the tanks had gone too far to turn back, the hidden batteries opened up and shattered the British formation. We lost 230 out of 300 tanks on that grim day, lost the batttle and eventually lost Tobruk and all the ground that had been won at such cost. The broken British forces staggered back to El Alamein and there dug in and held the pursuing enemy, almost within artillery range of Alexandria. Suez was threatened and the British lifeline to India hung in the balance.

But the irresistible force had met the immovable object, for now both sides had an ample store of anti-tank guns and had developed an effective doctrine for their use. Both sides had enough armor to permit swift exploitation if the tank defences could once be penetrated. Both sides were strong in air power. It was as nice a stalemate as was ever engineered on a chess board.

Enter Montgomery

Into this situation came a new commander with new theories and a free hand to put them into effect. Lieutenant-General Bernard Law Montgomery took over the Eighth Army and brought a few surprises up his sleeve.

Since British armor had been the spearhead of every desert campaign, he reasoned, Rommel would expect it to be so again, and would undoubtedly plan his defences with an armored push in mind. But Monty had other plans. He proposed to draw off Rommel's armor by threatening with his own and, once that was out of the way, to hit with his infantry against the German foot soldiers. Armor would have its place in the scheme of battle, but it would no longer be the primary one.

Accordingly, Montgomery pulled his armor to one side of the line and, aided by the use of tank deception units with mock tanks which looked real from the air, created the impression that he was preparing for a major thrust. Rommel transferred his armor and anti-tank guns to meet the threat.

Rommel Retires

And then, on the night of October 23, 1942, Monty struck with his other weapons. The heaviest artillery barrage since the first World War thundered out along El Alamein and, under its protection, wave after wave of infantry and sappers moved forward in the centre of the line. The sappers cleared the minefields and the infantry did what infantry have done for generations—drove out the enemy at bayonet point and broke through the impregnable defences. Units were pinched off and left for other waves of infantry to deal with while the attack went on. Aircraft flew overhead in strong support of the advancing ground troops and armor was used to protect and help the infantry, but the foot soldiers took the ground and held it. Infantry was Queen of the Battles again.

Four times Rommel retired to positions where he was able to halt the British attacking wave, and each time Montgomery's answer was to bring up his artillery and smash away with incredible barrages until his infantry could get under way again. The groggy, beaten Afrika Korps reeled back to the Mareth Line and the last battle of Africa began in the hills of Tunisia.

Unable to stop the Allies with his armor, or to counter-attack effectually, Rommel turned to new defensive tactics which created the pattern for all the battles in the Mediterranean from that day on. Taking full advantage of the hilly terrain, he developed the minefield-mortar-gun combination which the Germans used through Sicily and Italy. The valleys were sown heavily with minefields, while machine guns, anti-tank guns and multiple-barrelled mortars were posted in the hills. Now the tank was definitely reduced to an inferior role.

The British answer was a further development of infantry and artillery cooperation and deadly air support. Artillery and aircraft pounded the hills while sappers went in to lift the valley mines. Then came the infantry to wipe out each defended post individually, with tanks along to help them whenever armored support was needed. The role of the foot soldier developed rapidly from that day on, until it was, if anything, even more important than during the first World War.

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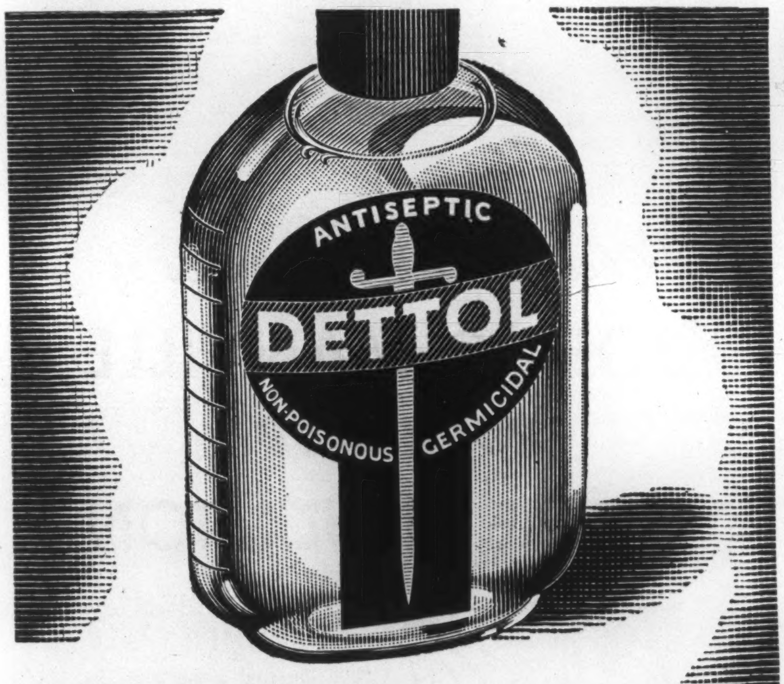

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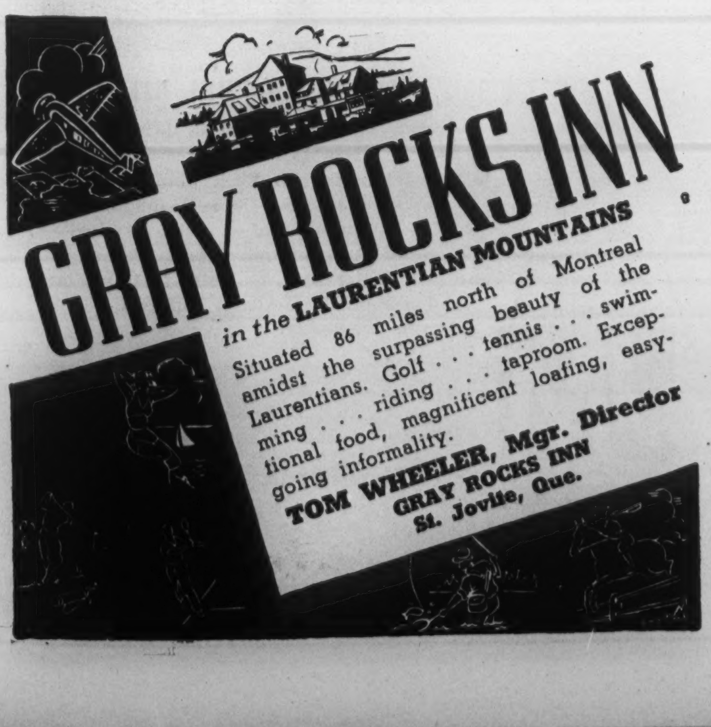
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A New National Plan For Adult Education

By GRAHAM McINNES

Adult education in Canada, a job that has been vastly expanded by the war, functions in two ways: through organized discussion offered by the Citizen's Forum and National Farm Radio Forum, and through such national agencies of dramatic mass information as press, radio and films, represented by the C.B.C., Wartime Information Board and National Film Board.

A great forward step was taken recently at a conference of all these various agencies in Winnipeg, when the basic subject matter for adult education for the next period was decided and the Canadian Association for Adult Education was authorized to initiate a national program which would integrate the work of all agencies.

SOMEONE, and we will hope that it was an old style classical scholar who pronounced Cicero with a soft "C", once observed that the trouble with adult education was that it sometimes became addled education. There is no doubt that the business of informing people about the complex problems of our time and relating these problems to the basic needs of each community, is so fraught with difficulties that, unless planned, it may indeed become addled.

The need for adult education is long past denial. Our modern technological society is so complicated, and the mere understanding of a small part of it needs so much more than the academicians have been able or willing to let us have, that some sort of supplementary plowing of the human mind is essential if it is to grasp the problems that face us in the post-war period.

The good which adult education can do was stressed in a recent speech by John Grierson, the Government Film Commissioner: it can give us active images. When we think of the Prairies, we can gain, besides the image of rolling or horizontal lines, that of soil conservation. The mountains can come to mean not only tall trees but reforestation. The map of the world can cease to be Mercator's, with Greenland larger than Australia, and become alive with concentric expanding circles about the Pole, threaded by global air routes, enmeshing Canada in the "iron triangle of power" between the U.S., the U.K., and the U.S.S.R.

It is to make men's minds receptive to the active images of our time that adult education has been trying for the past two decades to succeed where the academies have failed. Adult education has provided the link between those with a license to teach and those who, while lacking the license, know how to use the new media of dramatic mass information: press, radio and films.

New Thirst for Knowledge

This job has been vastly expanded by the war. War has brought new pressures and new needs for knowledge on the part of both civilians and the armed forces. The failure of older educational systems is writ large in men's hunger for facts about nutrition and public health, housing and town planning. Groups of people all over the country are now coming together in organized discussion through such bodies as the Citizen's Forum and National Farm Radio Forum; national agencies like the C.B.C., the Wartime Information Board, and the National Film Board, now have a specific functional job to do in meeting people's informational needs.

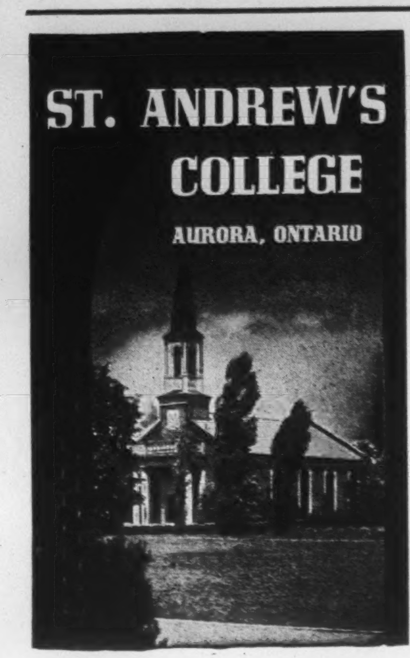
The pioneer body in this field, and parent of the Citizens' Forum and Farm Radio Forum has been, however, the Canadian Association for Adult Education, officially charged, on a budget of only $17,000 a year, with the maintenance of an "informed electorate". Under the direction of Dr. E. A. Corbett, the C.A.A.E. has become increasingly aware of the need for unity of action in the sphere of adult education. Last December the President of the C.A.A.E., Dr. W. H. Brittain, reported on the "fundamental necessity of welding together all our present work and scattered efforts into a common program of study and action". Integration of program was haphazard, and many of those concerned with adult educational work had never even met each other.

Important Conference

Early in the spring Corbett decided to invite all his colleagues to meet under one roof as guests of the C.A.A.E. at a joint conference on adult education. This was held in Winnipeg from May 28 to June 1. To the gathering came representatives of the C.B.C., the National Film Board, the Citizen's Forum, the National Farm Radio Forum and the Wartime Information Board. In addition there came those with first hand knowledge of the people's actual requirements: N.F.B. rural field representatives with two years' experience in mobile theatres behind them; men and women who had conducted Farm Radio Forums in places like Estevan, Saskatchewan, and Citizen's Forums in towns like Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Something always comes out of people rubbing shoulders; but to the decisions reached by the conference many contributed, and some memorable figures emerged. One remembers John Grierson and his speech on the opening night in which, after throwing a brickbat at ivory tower academicians, he made a strong plea for the gearing of education to men's basic needs. One recalls E. L. Bushnell of the C.B.C. raising his lionlike form to demolish with some well-directed practical inquiry, the vague generalizations of one of the delegates. There was Neil Morrison of the C.B.C., whose balanced judgment was much in demand for the chair. One can still see Professor Harry Avison, of MacDonald College, his red hair a target in the hotel lobby, constantly bringing together people of opposing views. There was Geoff Andrew of W.I.B., writing furiously as unofficial secretary to an unofficial steering committee; Dr. Gordon Shrum of U.B.C. and Morley Toombs of the Film Board, efficient and imperturbable chairmen, but both blessed with the necessary foghorn voices to ensure order at crucial moments. One remembers George Grant of the Citizen's Forum, ready to argue with wit and charm on almost any subject; and Ralph Staples of Farm Radio Forum, in a gusty committee session, standing his ground with head down and feet apart. Finally, Ned Corbett himself, holding court like Solomon in room 610, gave wise counsel to all and, as he himself said spent valuable time "moving around and about".

Not the least important feature of the conference were the bull sessions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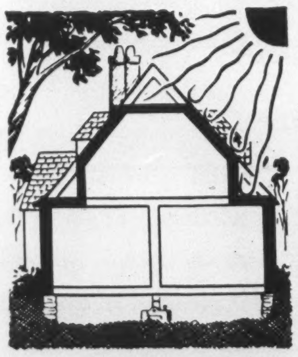

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held in elevators, in corridors and in smoke-filled rooms late at night. While it is true that conference decisions are rarely all made on the floor, there is an essential democracy in these unofficial, atomized groups. Their little decisions, in the bulk, became the big decisions of the conference. On the one hand, men like Corbett, Bushnell, Andrew and Grierson gave practical support; on the other hand, groups from the grass roots gave a strength to the conference which was reflected in the resolutions passed.

The two chief resolutions were those agreeing on the basic subject matter for adult education over the next period, and asking the C.A.A.E. to take the initiative in setting up a continuing committee to assist in integrating adult educational work. The second resolution read in full: "that the C.A.A.E. take the initiative in setting up all national cooperating committee to assist in integrating the adult education work which is carried on by the National Film Board, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Wartime Information Board, Citizen's Forum and National Farm Radio Forum, and that this committee should facilitate the integration of the work of these agencies in national program planning and in community organization and see that informational resources of each of these agencies are available to all the workers in all fields." Either through these means, or through regular bi-annual meetings of those engaged in preparing actual program material, there is no doubt that a real forward step can now be taken.

Equally encouraging was the agreement on areas of interest. A brief glance at the ground covered shows that the conferees were well aware of the functional basis of education for the postwar period.

1. International Reconstruction.
   a. Canada and the United Nations (relations with U.S.S.R. etc.)
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      2. National unity (race prejudice, labor relations, French-English relations)
      3. Health and welfare
      4. Education
3. Re-establishment of Veterans and War Workers
   a. Legislation—is it adequate?
   b. Interpretation of veteran's legislation
   c. Job re-instatement (relations of veterans and war workers)
   d. Mutual tolerance between veterans and civilians
4. Community organization and responsibility
   1. Community Councils
   2. Recreation
   3. Education
   4. Housing

To implement these expressed needs, in action, calls for a great deal of hard work on the part of the various planning bodies. It also calls for the fullest measure of public support for Dr. Corbett and the C.A.A.E.

• •

"Mick the Miller," Noted Greyhound

By ERIC BARTLETT

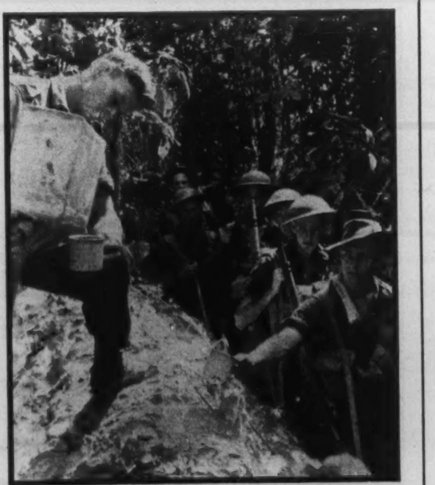
The brainiest and most famous racing dog that ever lived, Mick the Miller once won nineteen consecutive races.

His total winnings amounted to eighty thousand dollars.

A GREAT crowd of people at a London sports track watched a group of greyhounds leave the traps like shots from a multi-barrelled gun.

Gradually, from the hustling mass, one dog drew ahead. The crowd roared. It was their favorite.

The lean dog, nose strained forward, ears flat against the head, tail invisible, legs moving faster than the eye could record, raced away from the others. Two hundred yards to go. One hundred, then the finishing line. No slackening until that was reached.



Time off from fighting for tea. Australians on Borneo file past the "brewer" with mugs at the ready. The dense jungle permits this, even though the enemy may be close by.

Then, suddenly, as if brakes had been applied to each leg, the quivering animal slowed down, stopped in a small cloud of dust, turned to the wildly cheering crowd, shook his head, and—yawned.

Then, as most dogs do when they are pleased about something, he wagged his tail (now very much visible).

Mick the Miller, the greyhound that was worth its weight in gold, had just completed an amazing feat—he had won 19 consecutive races. He was a dog with almost human intelligence, and when he died—six years ago (May 5, 1939)—it was found that his heart weighed more than one and a half ounces above normal.

During his lifetime of 13 years—which is about 90 in the human equivalent—he became as famous as a film star. He was fêted wherever he went in England. Crowds paid hundreds of dollars to see him. When he was on exhibition, he "opened" dog tracks and sports centres.

The fact of his death was given great prominence. One newspaper announced in heavy type nearly an inch high "Mick the Miller is Dying!"

He died in a specially constructed, centrally heated kennel. For days before, bulletins on his failing health were published in the Press. One said that he was being fed on breast of chicken, another that he was not strong enough to stand. When his death was announced, scores of messages of condolence were sent to his trainer, S. J. Orton, and his owner.

Brains and Speed

Mr. Orton knew all about Mick the Miller's intelligence. He used to say: "Brains helped him to win his races as much as his speed."

And now what about the history of this world-famous dog? He was bred in comparative obscurity by an Irish priest, who sold him to A. H. Williams for $3200. Some months later he sold to Mr. Kempton for $8,000.

In his four years of racing, 1928-1931, Mick the Miller netted about $36,000 in prize money alone. His total earnings from racing, exhibitions and stud fees were said to have amounted to $80,000.

Among the many records that he set up was one for a single prize. He competed in the most valuable greyhound match ever run for a $4,000 a side stake against Bishop's Dream—and then ran a return match with the same dog for $2,800 a side. He won both.

Mick the Miller was the only dog to win the Greyhound Derby twice—in 1929 and 1930. He came within an ace of getting the hat-trick in 1931, but after a re-race the laurels were awarded to his opponent.

He was in great demand as a sire. On retiring from the track he was placed in stud and had more than 200 sons and daughters.

He did not depart from the earth even when he died, for his body was embalmed and put on show at the Natural History Museum at Kensington in England—a fitting end to the greyhound of all greyhounds.

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ART AND ARTISTS

Jackson: Canada's Senior Artist Still Has Zeal of the Pioneer

By PAUL DUVAL

SHORT, solidly built, slightly rotund Alexander Young Jackson, LL.D., more widely known as A. Y. Jackson, "dean of Canadian landscape painting," has been a leading figure in Canadian life and culture for more than a quarter of a century. Today few would question his claim—if he weren't too modest to make such a claim—to being Canada's senior living artist.

A. Y. Jackson

But, though Jackson has been more fortunate than many fine artists in gaining recognition within his own lifetime, his road to fame and creative freedom has been an arduous one. He has worked hard, studied long, and fought against all sorts of difficulties.

"I was born in Montreal," reminisces the soft-spoken Jackson, "one of a family of four boys and two girls. I suppose you would call us lower middle-class—we had enough money to get by with and not much left over. But we were abruptly relegated to a lower class when the head of the house left us. Father had always wanted to be a minister and should have been. But he somehow got sidetracked into commerce, and his failure in one business after another didn't dampen his grandiose ambition to become a commercial prince. Finally, he left the house one day. We heard later that he had gone to the States, but he never came back."

That left Alec, called by the neighborhood gang "Punch" or "Fatty," in a responsible position. At the age of twelve, "Fatty" went to work at a lithographing plant where his older brother, Harry, was already employed.

"It wasn't much of a hardship for me physically," Jackson reports. "I was pretty much an ordinary kid, strong and muscular. After work I would join the local gang at the sandlot to play baseball or rugby, or whatever else happened to be going." Early employment did materially damage one ambition, however; Alec's career as an insurance executive for which his father had destined him, was pretty well shot. Thus, Canadian business lost an unwilling recruit and Canadian art gained a future star.

As a contrast to the rough and tumble evenings Alec spent with his city chums, there were long, solitary week-end hikes which he took around the Montreal area. He soon knew the outlying districts as intimately as his own city block, and, later these early forty or fifty mile wanderings proved to be but the precursors of those longer hikes up into the Arctic and across the Prairies.

Endless Curiosity

"As long as I can remember," he says, "I have always had an endless curiosity about my country and its people. I want to know everything about the contours of any place I am visiting, and even more about the people living in it."

A year after beginning work at the lithographers, Alec was promoted to drawing labels and "stick-ons," while his growing ambition led him first to the Council of Arts and Manufacturers where he studied art at night, and then, at seventeen, to the life-classes sponsored by the Academy at the Montreal Art Association.

At about this time the future painter left his job at lithography to work in a printing plant owned by Sir Adam Beck. "For the famous Adam," says Jackson, "I designed cigar bands, cigar box labels, cigar posters, cigar ads. In fact, I soon knew everything about cigars worth knowing. The only thing I didn't do was smoke them."

When photo-engraving began to shoulder out lithography as the common means of reproduction, Jackson found work with a small firm of commercial engravers "drawing corsets and machinery, shoes and bottles. . ."

But by this time he was beginning to fear that he might never succeed in getting away to see the world or realize his ambition to create. On a sudden impulse, he left his work, and he and his brother Harry, with little more than a desire to see the Old World between them, shipped on a cattle-boat sailing for England. The two of them "did" the European cities and galleries on that trip. They spent afternoons rubber-necking in the Louvre and Luxembourg, the Tate, and London National Galleries. The art and artists that he encountered in Europe finally cemented Jackson's ambition to become a painter.

Much Time Abroad

During the next eight years, until 1913 he spent the better part of his time abroad, returning to Montreal or Chicago periodically to earn enough money to keep him going modestly for a year or so in Europe.

"They were the happiest years of my life," Jackson says today, "Those of us who had our youth in the years just before the last war were very fortunate. I was a very lucky young man, indeed."

Upon his return from Europe in 1913 Jackson held his first public exhibition, along with another young Canadian painter just arrived from the Continent, Randolph Hewton. They sold nothing. Though the paintings were "pretty conservative things," they were apparently much too blatant for the taste of Montrealers at that time, and the two young artists, fresh from Paris, withdrew in disgust from Montreal and settled in the little Quebec village of Emileville. There they restored their nettled pride among the sociable and lighthearted habitants who warmly, if naively, approved of the Jackson-Hewton creations. The fact that they were *artistes* was enough for the Emileville folk, who were not given to splitting hairs.

In Emileville, Jackson, the future artistic rebel, was already beginning to feel the rich possibilities which the Canadian landscape held for artists. He was beginning to sense that to paint Canada in the style used by the Englishman to paint England or utilized by Dutchmen to paint Hol-

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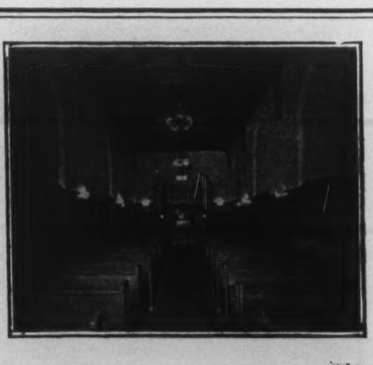

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land wasn't intelligent. Canada's atmosphere and topography had unique characteristics and demanded a suitably unique translation to canvas.

While still at Emileville, he received a letter which echoed his thoughts. The letter was from a young Toronto artist named J. E. H. MacDonald who had seen Jackson's work and admired it. Wasn't it high time, he asked, that Canadian artists began to paint their country in their own way? And would Jackson come up to Toronto to meet "a couple of more chaps" of a similar mind. As a result of this correspondence Jackson did go up to Toronto, and there met the future members of the now historic "Group of Seven." Catching their enthusiasm for Northern Ontario landscape, Jackson continued on to the Georgian Bay area and remained there all that summer. After most vacationers had departed, he remained on through September to paint on Portage Island.

A Perfect Pair

Tom Thomson, who shared Jackson's Toronto studio, was always urging: "Alex, why don't you come up with me to Algonquin? It's wonderful country; it's completely untouched and the color's amazing." "And," Thomson would continue, "just wait until you meet 'Bud' " or 'Joe' or whoever else happened to enter into his youthful eager mind. Jackson finally succumbed to Thomson's enthusiasm, but he knew almost every foot of the Park and all of the inhabitants before he ever set foot in Algonquin.

Thomson and Jackson were a perfect conversational team. Each complemented the other. Thompson was a professional guide, a perfect marksman, an expert woodcraftsman to whom a canoe was more familiar than an easel, and he would talk for fascinating hours about such things to Jackson, who was a novice in the woods and knew virtually nothing about them. Jackson, on the other hand, had travelled widely in Europe and visited all of the great galleries. While Thomson plied him with question after question—for art was as close to the strange, wild Thomson's heart as nature—Jackson would give forth a verbal Baedecker of Europe. And so the stormy young genius and his more sophisticated companion swapped knowledge as they sat in the shadows of thick tamaracks under the northern stars waiting for the flickering flames of their campfire to fry their rashers of bacon. Tom Thomson's early death in 1917 was a deep loss for Jackson.

The War Years

After the Great War was declared, Jackson joined up with a Montreal regiment. In wartime France, the nearest that Jackson came to art was map-drawing and he "forgot all about painting." Wounded in the battle of Sanctuary Wood, he enjoyed the usual convalescence and light duty back in England, and was getting ready to return to the continent when a sergeant announced that there was an officer to see "Private Jackson." The caller was Captain Ernest Foserby, now president of the Royal Canadian Academy, who wanted Jackson to apply for a position as a Canadian Official War Artist, a new rank which had been created by Canadian-born Lord Beaverbrook. A few days later the order came to report to "The Beaver." At the railroad station, Jackson bought Beaverbrook's book "Canada in Flanders" and read it on the way to London on a hunch he might be asked whether he had done so.

The ensuing interview, upon Jackson's arrival, went something like this:

Lord Beaverbrook: "So you're an artist?"

Jackson: "Yes, sir."

Lord B.: "By the way, have you read my book "Canada in Flanders?"

Jackson: "Yes sir, very good, sir."

Lord B.: "Hm, m, m, m, Are you a good artist?"

Jackson: "I don't know. Haven't painted for three years."

Lord B.: "Have you any of your work over here?"

Jackson: "I might be able to get some reproductions of it in the *Studio.*"

Lord B.: "*Studio?* What's that?"

Jackson: "Oh, that's the famous English art magazine."

Lord B.: "Well, get what you can and call at my hotel."

The *"Studio's"* appreciative article convinced Beaverbrook of the artist's worth, and Jackson became a Lieutenant.

Now an officer, Jackson was ordered to report to the Adjutant for further directions:

Adjutant: "Do you paint portraits, Jackson?"

Jackson: "No, sir, I'm a landscape painter."

Adjutant: "Oh, that's too bad. We need a portrait painter."

On the afternoon following this fruitless encounter, Jackson received orders to report to the Adjutant again:

Adjutant: "Oh, Jackson, Number 3 Earlscourt . . you'll find a studio fully equipped for you there. You will also find Corporal Kerr, V.C., of Peace River. We want you to paint his portrait."

Jackson decided that it wasn't his to reason why and, at the command of his military superiors, was transferred in a few hours from A. Y. Jackson, landscape painter, to A. Y. Jackson, portrait painter. Jackson had never painted a portrait before, but his efforts met with the approval of his employers and he eventually managed to slip away to record the war in France where, on his own, he painted devastated landscapes.

Following the Armistice, Jackson was soon once more in his stride painting the Canadian landscape, and it was then that he started his annual March pilgrimage to Cacouna, Quebec. After the tension and close, communal living of the war years, he found the little village's remoteness a relaxing change. Mostly, he visited Cacouna alone, but sometimes went in the company of the late Clarence Gagnon or some other Canadian artist, and it was around Cacouna that Jackson's friend, the great Frederick Banting, did most of his painting.

Jackson speaks lyrically of the far north country where there is little soil, no shrubbery—nothing but the "bare bones" of a continent. Between 1920 and 1940 he went up to the Arctic wastes and across the whole breadth of Canada; to Quebec, the Prairies, the Skeena River area, to the newly-opened Great Slave and Great Bear districts—by train and steamer, scow and canoe, portage and plane. These trips resulted in some of the most dramatic pictorial records ever made of our land.

No Studio Painter

There is nothing "plotted" about the Canada A. Y. Jackson has painted; it is a rugged land, a truly tough country. And Jackson is a truly rugged Canadian. No studio painter, he sketches outside in sub-zero temperatures, tramps tireless miles through mountainous country, and is imbued, if any man in Canada is, with the creative zeal and natural faith of the genuine pioneer. From under their shaggy white brows, the pale-grey eyes of Alexander Young Jackson have probably looked to greater advantage on more acres of Canadian earth than those of almost any other man.

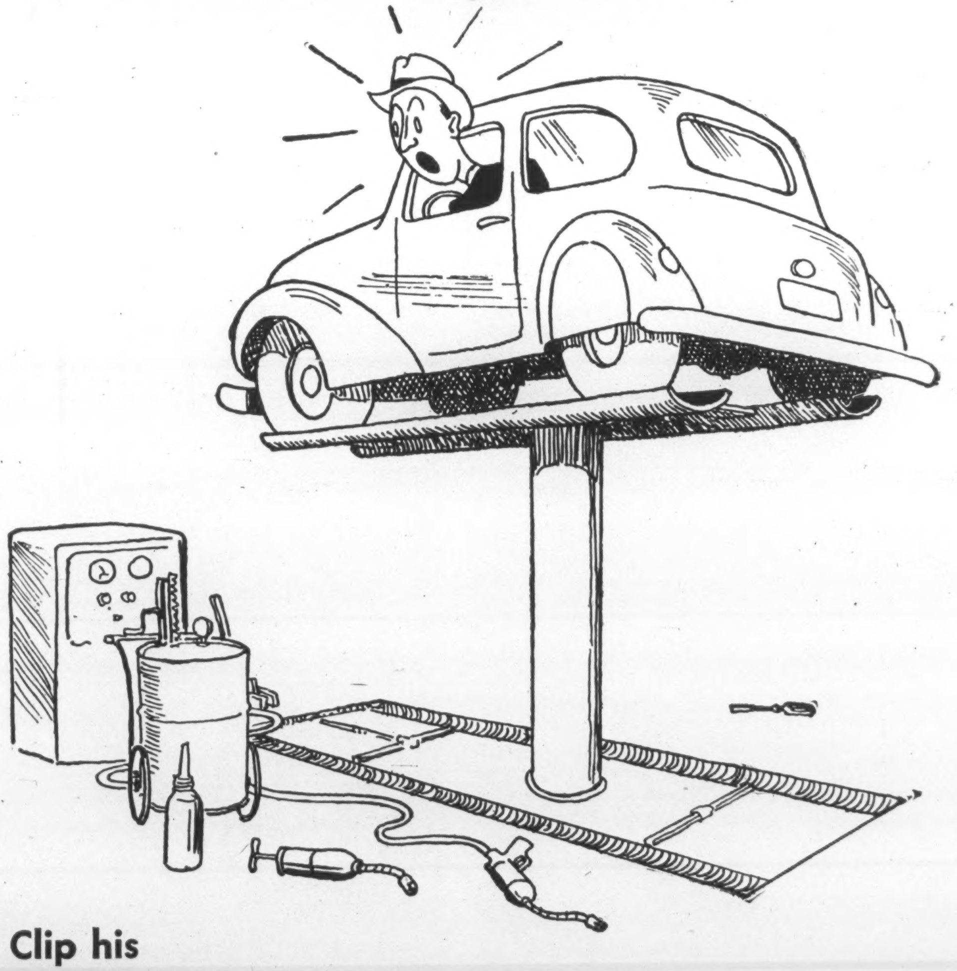
A third generation Canadian, this artist sees before Canada a great industrial and creative future. "The artist and the artisan must get together," he believes. "The bricklayer and the miner and the farmer should learn that the artist has something real and profitable to say to him. And the artist must never forget the importance of the hammer and the saw."

Two years ago, Jackson had a rare opportunity to pay tribute to the greatness of "The hammer and the saw." In collaboration with the National Gallery of Canada and the United States Public Relations Department, he recorded the giant Alaska Highway project. Through the vast, little-explored country running north from Whitehorse, B.C., he travelled the length of the Highway to the Alaska border. There, amid bulldozers and freshly-built bridges, jeeps and piledrivers, doughboys and Indians, he painted some of the project's most dramatic aspects.

Along the Highway, he found the Americans incredibly efficient and warmly hospitable—once overmuch so. As he was boarding a jeep with a younger fellow-artist, the driver considerately remarked: "The old gentleman had better sit in front." That peeved Jackson.

"I'm over sixty," Canada's veteran painter ruefully admits. "but I'm damned if I'm an 'old gentleman'!"

Where's Joe?



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The wise Joes in Canada are holding their Victory Bonds and when they clip their coupons they are turning these back for War Savings Certificates, because they know that some day, when final peace is established, there will be new homes to buy—to furnish. They are the wise Canadians who will enjoy the modern home appliances and comforts, and they will have the money to buy them—because they have bought and saved their Victory Bonds. Be wise—hold your Victory Bonds.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Days Without Meat a Challenge to Menu Planner's Ingenuity

By JANET MARCH

WHEN meatless days in restaurants started back in the middle of July, and Mr. Ilsley made his appeal to housewives to make these meatless days at home too, an enterprising reporter in a big city went forth and interviewed some prominent housewives as to just what they were going to serve. All of them professed their desire to oblige Mr. Ilsley by conforming, and when questioned further gave their personal meatless menus. It made hungry reading. Two were going to have Restigouche salmon, and one fresh lobster, all of them were having new potatoes, and fresh peas or carrots. Meatless days sounded enchanting and the Marches rattled gaily into town to do their bit towards feeding Europe.

Half an hour's shopping netted one small and rather tired looking piece of finnan haddie, and a can of tomatoes. There were no potatoes to be had. Crossing the street to try the last of the grocery shops for vegetables of any sort one March was nearly knocked down by a huge truck laden with peas for the cannery. "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink'" Behind the truck ran a bevy of small boys who snatched off pea plants and then retreated to the shade to eat the peas. We couldn't run that fast or we would have done the same.

The two shops which sometimes have fish, when questioned answered that smoked fish kept better so they didn't bother much with fresh fish in the summer. A visit to the wharf, where an elusive fisherman sometimes can be found and persuaded to part with a marvellously fresh fish, brought the information that all the catch went daily to New York, "Better prices."

We returned home sadly with the haddie and all of us wandered up and down the vegetable rows. The peas were over, and the beets and carrots were too extravagantly small to pull. Next week it looked as if we would be eating beans for breakfast, lunch and dinner, but this week they were definitely premature. We went in to deal with the haddie and the tomatoes, cursing the big city reporter who prattled of new potatoes and Restigouche salmon. Our patriotism had to be of a more homespun sort, but anyway it was easier on the pocket book.

Haddie In Spanish Sauce

1½ lbs. of finnan haddie
1 can of tomatoes
2 onions
2 teaspoons of sugar
Pepper
1 dried chili
1 pinch of ground cloves
1 pinch of thyme
1 bay leaf
3 tablespoons of fat
2 tablespoons of flour

Parboil the fish and flake it. Melt the fat and cook the sliced onions in it for about five minutres. Then stir in the flour, add the can of tomatoes and stir till the sauce thickens. Add the sugar, pepper, dried chili (in very small pieces or you will burn up), the cloves, thyme and bay leaf and simmer covered for ten minutes. Then pour the sauce on the fish and heat thoroughly before serving. If potatoes are still hard to get only add one tablespoon of flour and add three cups of cooked macaroni or spaghetti, or two cups of cooked rice (if you are lucky enough to have any). If you do this you have your fish and two vegetables right there in one dish. Another variation on this dish is to turn it into a baking dish and cover with a layer of grated cheese and brown for a few minutes in the oven.

When we do have meat at all it looks as if we would have to make it go a good deal further. One of the easiest meats to find is hamburg, but if you make it into meat balls of solid meat it isn't a very meat economical dish. Try stretching the amount this way.

Meat Balls

1 pound of hamburg
1½ teaspoons of salt
¼ teaspoon of pepper
½ cup of milk
2 cups of corn flakes

Roll the flakes lightly with the rolling pin and then mix with the meat. Add the salt, pepper and milk and form into balls. Fry lightly and serve.

Fish Au Gratin

2 pounds of filleted haddock
1½ cups of milk
3 tablespoons of shortening
3 tablespoons of flour
1 teaspoon of mustard
Salt and pepper
1 cup of grated cheese
Parsley and lemon slices

Melt the shortening and stir in the flour. Add the milk and stir till the sauce thickens. Then take off the heat and stir in half the cheese and the mustard. Cut the fish up in pieces the size you like for serving. Any filleted fish can be done in this way, haddock is just suggested because it can usually be found. Arrange the pieces of fish on a flat baking dish and pour the sauce over them. Sprinkle the other half cup of cheese on top and cook in an oven at about 350 for twenty minutes. Then remove and decorate with fresh parsley and lemon slices and serve.

Whole Loaf Toast

Remove the top and side crusts from a loaf of bread, leaving the lower crust. Cut the loaf lengthwise down the centre, cutting *to* but not *through* the lower crust. Then cut, in the same way, across the loaf six to eight times. Spread the cubes of bread gently apart and brush the cut surfaces lightly with ¼ cup soft, creamed butter. Toast in a moderately hot oven, 375° F, for 10 to 15 minutes. Serve the loaf hot. Each person pulls off his own cube.

Out-of-Doors School of Eating

By FREDERIC MANNING

WE are now in the midst of the season of the year in which prospective hostesses call up and say how beautiful their garden is at the moment and we must come over next Wednesday and have a cold meal in it, surrounded by trees, shrubs and flowers, all in riotous bloom.

Every year I think it a wonderful idea until I have had a few meals under these circumstances and then the scene changes or, what is more likely, my enthusiasm wanes and wanes right down to there.

It may be that some people have more luck on these occasions than I, but ideal out-of-door eating conditions and myself never seem to get together.

Pneumonia Week

The day I receive some such invitation is bright and hot and the picture of myself, ensconced in a long chair with a long drink surrounded by long shadows and the prospect of good food after and agreeable company, is a most enticing one.

The day of the party turns out to be dull and cool with rain threatening. My hostess, having planned her menu for hot weather, is either reluctant to change it or else it is too late to do so. As the weather gets cooler and duller we eat our way from jellied consomme to iced coffee.

Women, always being prepared for more emergencies than men, have brought along coats and summer furs (whatever they are) and huddle deeper and deeper into them as the chill penetrates both ways. The men, optimistically arrayed in summer suits, turn slowly numb and feel that the next day will see the beginning of summer pneumonia week.

During the cold spell someone else issues an invitation to come over and cook out-of-doors a few days later. Their out-door-grill is just the thing for these cool nights. After the cold meal you have just undergone you are very enthusiastic about out-door cookery and accept gaily. The inevitable happens. The temperature goes into the nineties (not gay), but your hostess, having laid in her supply of food to be cooked, carries right along.

Putting on shorts you give the flames a chance to finish what the sun started. You eat some meat, cooked on skewers over the fire, when you can bear getting near it. Cooked is hardly the word, however. The meat is usually well charred on the outside and completely untouched by cookery on the inside. This, along with potatoes baked in the ashes and coffee boiled along with the meat, would make an ideal meal for a group of skiers six months later.

I find that the garden school of eating also attracts casualties.

Between unsteady tables and unsteadier chairs some guest always ends up (literally) in a flower bed containing the owner's favourite perennials or most carefully nurtured annuals that are about to burst into the most gorgeous bloom.

Usually a female guest misses on one of those stone steps set into the lawn and leading nowhere. She loses a heel, ruins her last pair of stockings and goes around in adhesive tape for days afterwards.

This, of course, is all accompanied by such a concerted slapping at mosquitoes by the entire company that anyone hearing the sound, but not seeing the group, would think a vigorous folk dance was in progress.

I have learned by bitter experience not to park a glass on the grass. It either tips over at once or the household pet becomes too interested in it. In either case it is a total loss, much to the annoyance (and understandably so) of one's host.

It this doesn't happen to my drink the trees or shrubs are suddenly shaken by a breeze, sending a shower of blossoms and leaves into my glass. It is one thing to bury one's nose in fragrant mint leaves, but quite another to fill one's nostrils with catalpa blossoms.

Has anyone got a nice air-conditioned room they will lend for out-of-door parties?

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EMILY LEAVENS

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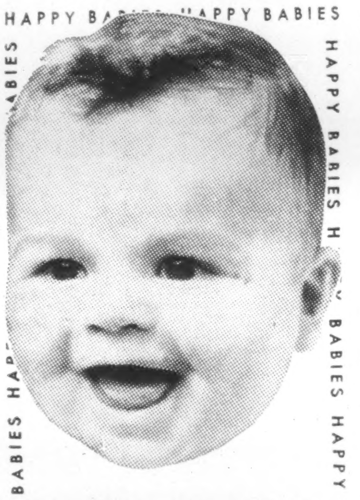

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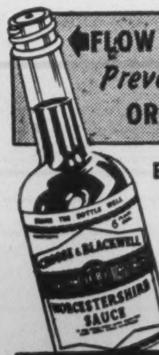

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THE LONDON LETTER

Bonnie Prince Charlie's German Heir Sometimes Wears a Kilt

By P. O'D.

SOME years ago an elderly Scotch friend of mine told me that, as a young fellow at Glasgow University, he knew an old man who remembered very well talking with a man who in his distant youth had been with Bonnie Prince Charlie. Not so very remarkable perhaps, when you consider that these three long lives touched only at what might be called their outer edges. But remarkable enough when you also consider that romantic Scots are now getting ready to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the landing of Prince Charlie in the Western Isles and the beginning of that amazing adventure, the "Forty-Five".

With a charming naivety the organizers point out that these celebrations are not to be taken as expressing any lack of loyalty to the present King and Queen. As if anyone with any sense would so regard them! There is surely no Jacobite outside Bedlam who is really anxious to see a Stuart back on the British Throne—especially as the true Jacobite heir is still ex-Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

Rupprecht is said every now and then to lend color to his claim by appearing in a kilt. The last time he did it was in Florence last year, when he was left behind by the retreating Germans. But his reasons for doing so on that occasion were probably not at all dynastic. A German in a kilt!

Hard-headed historians have been cynically busy with the legend of Bonnie Prince Charlie. He was not bonnie, they say. He wasn't even Scotch, not more than a tiny portion of his very mixed continental blood. And the rest of his life, all but those few months of glory in Scotland and the North of England, is a dreary and unedifying tale.

But true believers pay no heed to these things, and how right they are! They remember only his great days, when he was young and brave and full of charm. His high adventure failed, but his place is safe forever in their hearts. Not many kings in history have had so secure a throne.

When Golf Was Golf

Not long before the beginning of the war I dropped into the smoking-room of a golf club and saw, sitting together in a corner, three huge old men, tall and broad and heavy, with great craggy Scotch faces, thick white hair, and eyebrows that jutted out like the eaves of a thatched house. Individually they were impressive, and together they were simply overwhelming—rather like a little group of mastodons that had wandered in out of the Ice Age, though three milder and kinder old gentlemen it would have been hard to find, for all their air of dignity and reserve.

They were three of the Blackwell brothers, Ernley and Walter and Ted, members of a famous St. Andrew's golfing family. A fourth brother Jim was curator of the course there. The three old gentlemen seemed to be engaged in a mild sort of celebration, and with some reason. Walter, then 73, had just gone around the course—one of championship calibre—in 69 strokes. Four better than his years! That sort of thing was apparently a habit with him, as was the winning of cups at St. Andrew's.

But the most famous of the three as a golfer was Ted, once known as the longest driver in this country—impressive stories are still told of his prowess—and also remembered as the runner-up in the amateur championship which was won by Walter Travis, the first American to do it. It must have been an odd contrast, the huge Blackwell driving like a giant, and the small neat Travis putting like a fiend. And this time it was the putter who won. Old-timers who saw the match have told me that Travis's deadly accuracy on the greens would have broken the heart of an iron ox. It seemed that he simply couldn't miss.

Now within the space of two or three years they have all passed on, these four golfing brothers. The last to go was Ted, aged 80, who died only a few days ago. There are younger Blackwells to carry on the family tradition, but none so well-known as their elders, and none who take their golf quite so seriously. Perhaps no one could who had not in his youth known "Young Tom" Morris, that almost legendary figure of the golfing past.

I heard one of them tell the story of how as a lad he was awakened one morning by his father standing at the foot of his bed.

"My son," he said, "it is a sad day for Scotland—Young Tom is dead." And his father burst into tears.

Tampering With Time

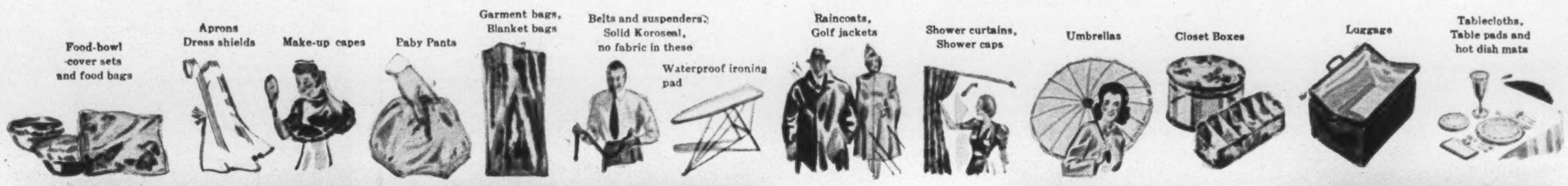
Sunday, July 15, saw the end of Double Summer Time for this year and, let us hope, for good and all. Tampering with the clock is a habit that can easily be carried too far. Personally I am not sure that I am in favor of tampering with the clock at all.

There is something childishly absurd about making people get up earlier by pretending that seven o'clock in the morning is really eight. And when it comes to pretending that it is really nine, even the good Mr. Willett himself would probably be shocked.

Of course, the answer to such complaining is that Daylight Saving really does get people up earlier, that those who live in cities, as most in this little island do, like the long evenings, that it saves light and therefore fuel, and in time of war this is of the greatest importance. In fact, if it hadn't been for war, Daylight Saving might never have been given a trial.

For years William Willet had been advocating his plan of setting the clock ahead, and finding few adherents. But among them was Winston Churchill, who predicted in 1911 that some day a grateful posterity would erect statues to Mr. Willett and decorate them with sunflowers on the longest day of the year. But the House of Commons would have none of it—not until the second year of the First World War. And for this war we have gone one better by setting the clock ahead two hours.

No one will seriously deny—except farmers perhaps—that Daylight Saving has been a good thing. But enough is enough.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MUSICAL EVENTS

Fritz Mahler a First Ranker; Oscar Straus Sets Record

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

WITH the exception of a single number, the program at last week's Promenade Symphony concert, was hackneyed to an exceptional degree. One had heard most of the works presented "over and over and over again," to quote a popular radio ditty. Yet this concert was a demonstration of what two artists of really firstrate ability can do to make shopworn music fresh and fascinating. The guest conductor, Fritz Mahler, though previously unknown to local music lovers, is a musician of the first rank; and the young mezzo-soprano, Nan Merriman, is a joy to listen to, a girl who owes her early recognition to no less an authority than Arturo Toscanini.

Other English artists may well look to their laurels, for David Forbes, age eight, submitted a picture of a farm scene to the Royal Academy, and it was nearly accepted. Here he is at work on a new picture, while his sister Linda watches admiringly.

The remarkable efficiency and profound musicianship of Mr. Mahler was to be expected. He was born of Czech ancestry at Vienna in 1901, when it had for a century been a wellspring of beautiful music; and is the nephew of Gustav Mahler, in his lifetime recognized as a great conductor, and since his death as a composer of genius.

The nephew was a pupil of both Arnold Schonberg and Alban Berg, at a time when they were leaders of the modernistic school in Vienna. Though their music is caviare, not only to the general public but to a good many sophisticated music lovers also, there has never been a question that they knew all there was to know about orchestral technique. Fritz Mahler attained fame in Europe 15 years ago as conductor of the Symphony Orchestra of Copenhagen, a city with a long and admirable musical tradition. He is one of the many first rank European musicians who since the second World War began have marvellously enriched the musical life of North America.

At rehearsal last week he startled members of the Proms orchestra who have played under many able conductors, by a revelation of concentrated efficiency of the kind credited to Toscanini. One violinist in a coterie of about 30 happened to skip a solitary note. Mahler, working without a score, at once drew attention to the fact. Competent conductors are able to note a deviation from pitch by a single performer among a throng of violinists. But Mr. Mahler did something more extraordinary; he detected the absence of a note that had not been played. Small wonder that the whole orchestra was on its toes after that, and the supremely fine edge of expression he obtained at the evening concert was the natural result.

It was apparent in the best known of all the music of the program, the 3rd and 4th movements of Beethoven's C minor Symphony, played together without a pause. The Scherzo under his baton had delicate, intricate quality that gave it intimate freshness; the graduated climax of the Finale was wonderfully stirring. On no occasion does one recall having heard Debussy's iridescent "Fetes" so beautifully interpreted, and in contrast with Oscar Straus' routine rendering two nights previously the "Emperor" waltz became a new work. His individuality was also revealed in his romantic and emotional rendering of the overture to Weber's "Euryanthe".

A Shining Novelty

There is no contemporary American composer who gives me more pleasure than Robert Russell Bennett; whose music while truly of his time and environment has graces and melodic distinction that make for permanence. Any one who heard the first performance here of his "Classic Serenade for Strings" will wish to enjoy it again. He has adopted a plan used by Elgar on a more extended scale in "Enigma Variations", that of typifying certain friends in harmonic devices. Robert A. Simon the poet and critic who wrote the libretto of his opera "Maria Malibran" is depicted in a suave and gracious "Animato". Max Dreyfus, a music publisher evidently a man of elegant tastes is appreciatively limned in "Andantino grazioso," which contains a violin cadenza of interest admirably played by Mr. Dembeck. Mr. Bennett has a little joke on the traditional Italian musical vocabulary when he styles his third movement, typifying Harry Ruby, composer of popular songs as "Tempo azzuro and Tempo di bughi wughi" (blues and boogy-woogy), the latter by the way, a Negro phrase. This movement has the qualities the title signifies dished up with piquant refinement.

Mezzo-soprano voices so pure, full, even and fervent as that of the youthful and beautiful Nan Merriman are very rare. Everything she sang was familiar, but even in love lyrics that have become commonplace, the sincerity of her expression was fascinating. She is richly endowned with temperament, and, as she sang them, the Habanera and Seguidilla from "Carmen" had a passionate, alluring quality that would have thrilled poor Bizet himself could he have heard her. Nor can I recall a lovelier interpretation of Donizetti's touching aria "O Mio Fernando", in which at times she really seemed to have tears in her voice. Everyone who heard her will eagerly await Miss Merriman's return.

Al Fresco Waltz Music

The largest paid attendance I have ever witnessed at a musical event was that which greeted the Viennese waltz program presented by the composer, Oscar Straus, and the prima donna, Miliza Korjus at the Toronto Baseball Stadium last week. Gross receipts reached nearly $25,000, an all-time record for a musical event in Canada. The number of persons present was nearly 16,000. Thus the total ran beyond the vast throng present at the Toronto Police Association's spectacular concert in Maple Leaf Gardens last February, when listeners got almost too much for their money; Sir Thomas Beecham and the Rochester Symphony Orchestra in a full length program in addition to two song recitals by the celebrated negro vocalists, Dorothy Maynor and Todd Duncan.

The event at the Baseball Stadium was a much more economical affair. The orchestra was local, 62 of the ablest members of the Toronto Symphony and Proms Orchestras in a program of moderate length. The enormous attendance was not due to popular prices; the schedule was at full high class concert scale. The Stadium is in a comparatively inaccessible location; auditors suffered severe trials in getting there and even greater inconveniences in getting home, which made public support more extraordinary. The explanation lies in smart publicity and the immense revival of enthusiasm for Viennese waltz music (largely promoted by the Prom concerts). Curiosity to see the composer of "The Chocolate Soldier", which with "The Merry Widow" divides the honor of being the most popular light classic composed in the present century, also helped.

Once was enough, so far as I am concerned. Though advertised as a "Concert Under the Stars", the stars hid their light and when it became a concert under rain-drops thousands started for home, with small courtesy to the conductor, who was playing his own music at the time. I was confirmed in a prejudice in favor of indoor music, with not more than 6,000 fellow listeners or even less; even though four walls make the rattle of pop bottles more audible.

In surroundings so wide it was impossible to gain an intimate idea of either Oscar Straus as conductor or Miliza Korjus. Singularly enough the tone of the Toronto orchestral players, heard remotely in the open air was fuller and more vital than

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Nice picking! Here's Lois exhibiting a prize from her Victory Garden. Burton has picked quite a prize himself, don't you think? That's a honey of a Woodbury Soap complexion.

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the much larger Rochester Orchestra under Beecham at Maple Leaf Gardens a few months ago. The explanation is simple; a powerful loud-speaker system. Large and resonant as is the voice of Miliza Korjus it would have been faint without the microphone.

Even at a distance Oscar Straus with his great height and erect bearing was an impressive figure though the picture he made was necessarily statuesque. There was no way of telling whether he is affable in intimate surroundings. Under his baton his own music and that of the great family with the double "s" at the end of their name. Johann Sr, Johann Jr, and the little known brother Joseph Strauss, lost little of their champagne-like quality. The sumptuous presence of Madame Korjus was also vague, but some had seen her at close quarters in Eaton Auditorium last winter. Her voice is unique; warm and powerful, yet remarkably flexible for one of such heavy timbre.

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AT THE NEXT PROM

For the Promenade Symphony concert of August 16 Guy Fraser Harrison will be guest-conductor and a two-piano team will have the solo position. Celius Dougherty and Vincent Ruzicka have won warm approval in New York and elsewhere for ensemble playing of remarkable balance, refinement and musical intuition.

THE THEATRE

An Evening With Mr. Sam Pepys

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

JAMES BERNARD FAGAN came to the fore in the first decade of this century when romantic "costume" dramas were very much in vogue. One of his early pieces, a Florentine comedy "Gloria" had the honor of being played in America by Julia Marlowe. But the best of his pieces came years later. Nearly two decades ago he produced "And So To Bed" which had for its subject Samuel Pepys and his circle in the period of 1670.

Slight and episodical a "And So To Bed" may be it is the most successful attempt to bring back to life a vanished epoch that has been achieved by a modern playwright. Its theatrical appeal is firm from first to last; it has unusual literary distinction and its characters are really human and amusing. They walk straight out of the pages of Pepys' diary.

The characterization of Pepys himself is elaborate. His history is paradoxical. When he died in 1703 he had earned the reputation of a great public servant, largely responsible for the restoration of the British navy. In 1805 an Admiralty Minute described him as "a man of extraordinary knowledge, great talent, and the most indefatigable industry". . . Nobody then knew of the Diary in cipher he had bequeathed to his alma mater, Magdalene College, Cambridge. It was not deciphered until 1825, and proved the most candid revelation of a man's private life in the English language. The real Pepys though a great patriot was a very gay dog, and an acute observer of all that went on in London, in a period of rapid social changes.

Mr. Fagan's comedy deals with Samuel's two ruling hobbies, music and pretty ladies. It depicts the jealousy of his attractive little wife, to which there are many allusions in the diary, and includes a brief but amusing sketch of the monarch "who never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one". The revival at the Royal Alexandra this week is admirable in taste, vivacity and all round excellence of acting. Nicholas Saunders who took the role on three days' notice, is surprisingly effective as Pepys. Ease of bearing, dignity and humor marked his delineation of a very complex man. Eugenie Leontovich's portrayal of the pathetically jealous wife is masterly. Michael Ames, William Maxwell and Ruth Altman are outstanding in a charming cast.

"Venus de Milo" Comes Home to the Louvre

By JOHN HASSALL

"Venus de Milo" and her sister in fame "Mona Lisa" are once more to be seen in the Paris Louvre, back from their hiding place in the Loire district.

Other priceless treasures have returned with them and the curators of this and other museums are changing their ideas with the times, for each masterpiece is now being displayed to show to its best advantage, which, says Mr. Hassall, is a great improvement on the old arrangement.

THOSE who love Paris will rejoice at the publication of a little item of news which takes us away from the war and the shadow gathering ominously of a new French political imbroglio.

It is the fact that the famous armless statue, universally known as the "Venus de Milo," is once more in position at the end of its long cavernous corridor in the great museum palace of the Louvre, once the home of the Bourbon and Valois Kings. There it stands, so we are credibly assured, for all folks to see.

Personally I regret that the new curators of the Musée de Louvre have seen fit to abandon the historic black background, which set off so completely the generous but graceful contours of the finest marble statue of a woman extant in the whole world. But it is enough that the "Venus de Milo" is home once again in familiar surroundings.

But there is more than that. At the top of the great staircase leading to the grand galleries, where in other days pictures used to hang in such profusion that a stranger might have been excused the thought that the hangers wanted to get as many on the wall as the available space would allow, is that gigantic symbolic figure of a woman with the wings of an angel, or, should we say, of the ancient Gods.

Its huge feathery arms—and they are like feathers albeit they are carved of stone—seem to enfold you. The great statue, like a gigantic figure head of a sailing ship, is a thing of awe. This is the "Winged Victory of Samothrace," so called because it was unearthed from a period of long entombment on that Aegean island. For generations it has now been an integral part of the Louvre collection.

Hid In Cellar

The Germans would have liked to have stolen it, as they would the "Venus de Milo," and countless other specimens of sculpture in stone, marble, and bronze. But the curators of the great museum—in its particular way the greatest in the world—had a deeper devotion to their calling than could be expressed in terms of cringing to Vichy traitors, or bowing obsequiously to Prussian tyrants. They thought only of the art treasures of which they were the trustees. They sent them away to the cellars of chateaux in the Loire. During the years of occupation the invaders searched for them in vain. But neither Goering, nor that ubiquitous explorer Joachim von Ribbentrop, nor the besotted Ley, nor the murderous Himmler, ever discovered where the Louvre treasures were hidden.

And now they are beginning to trickle back. The curators have made a handsome start, and they promise more to come. Moreover, upstairs in the picture galleries, there is quite a revolution going on; a revolution which all authorities might well take note of when putting art collections in order.

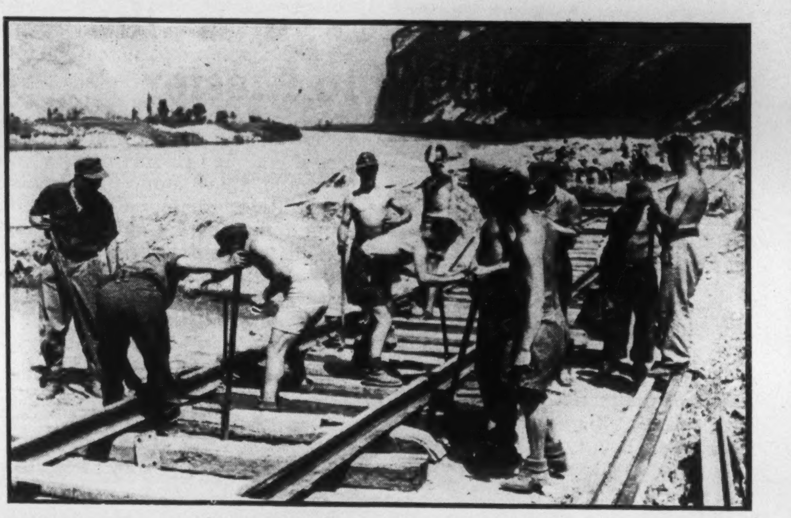
Pictures—lovely masterpieces like the "Mona Lisa" of Leonardo, the "Embarkment for Cytherea" by Watteau, Rembrandt's "Balshazar," Whistler's Portrait of his Mother, Ingres' "La Source," Manet's Olympia," are being hung, not according to when they were painted, but how they look. It is so very wise. The new Louvre will be a place where the ordinary person can feast the eye, and not be dependent on any elaborate guide book, telling what is best to see in gallery 37 or in some other room.

It is, in itself, a wonderful thing that these great heritages of time have not been ruined in the total war which has left half Europe in a state of desolation. One begins to feel a sense of security even now in the consciousness that they are back in the palace where they belong. For such a reason, although the black market is stifling all physical and social endeavors in the boulevards and parks outside, one can feel that Paris is beginning to live again.

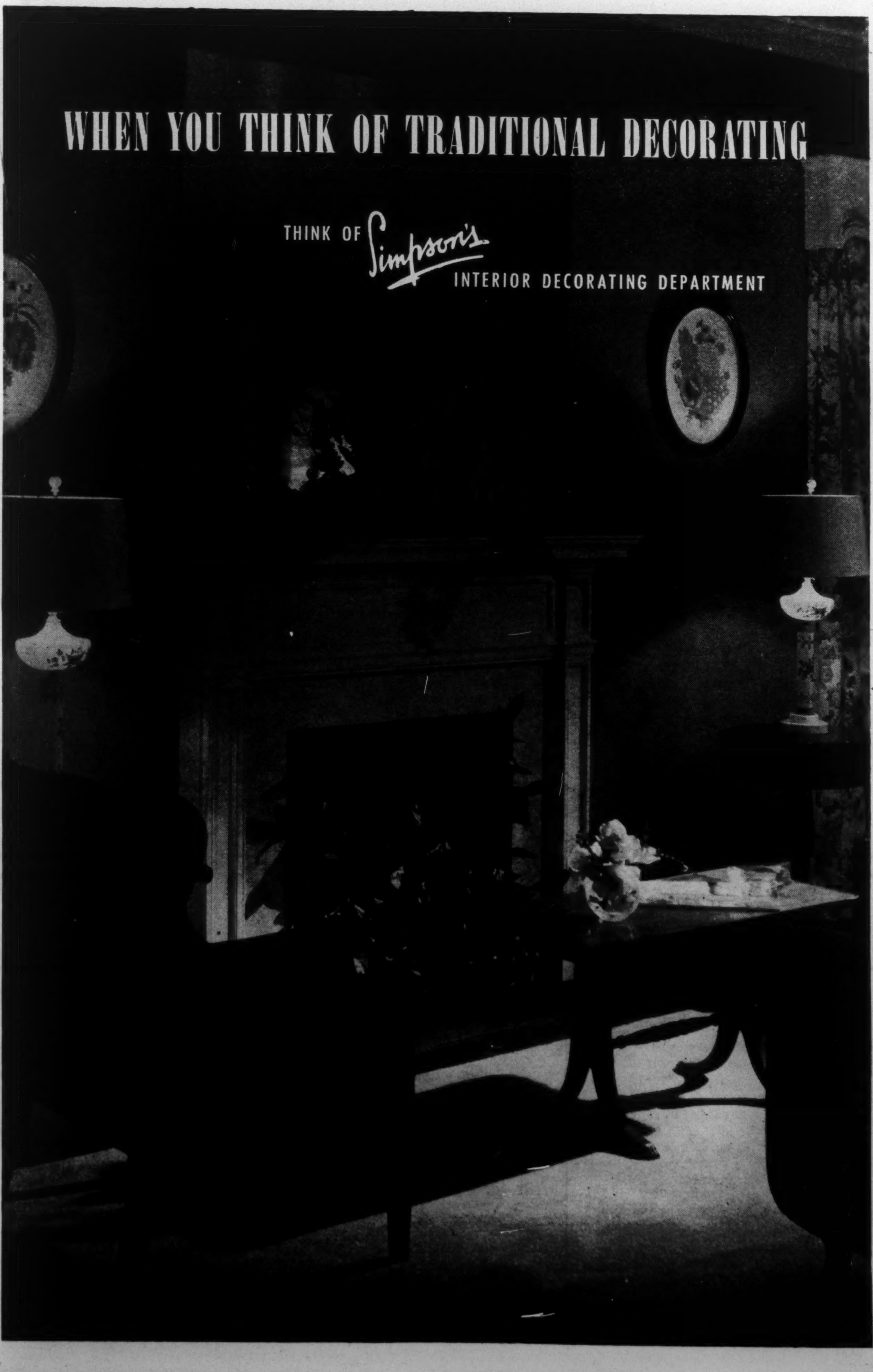
And I am told that the curators are busy on the other famous collections which also were hidden away from the greedy Boche. They are getting ready the famous museums of the Cluny, the Luxembourg, and the Carnavalet once more.

The Carnavalet would have been of special interest to Adolf Hitler. It contains a number of the cocked hats worn by Napoleon. In his last years Hitler actually thought himself a reincarnation of the Corsican.

All he needed was a hat!



Travellers will again be able to enjoy the scenic beauties of northern Italy, once these much bombed railway lines are restored. The work is being done by parties of German prisoners, working under orders.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A Scottish Priest Finds the Mad World Hard to Master

ALL GLORIOUS WITHIN by Bruce Marshall. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

A SORELY puzzled man who did his work between the years 1908 and 1942 was Thomas Edmund Smith, a parish priest in Scotland. Scottish soil is not particularly favorable to the growth of that exotic plant called Catholicity, and Father Smith could never fathom the reason. For to him the Church and all its trailing glories of symbolism in act and word was Poetry; the mystic poetry of the love of God. And how could its beauty be realized by sinful men (he asked himself) save by splendors appealing to ear and eye and even nostril. His task, he determined, was to persevere in duty until it flowered into privilege. Then he might perhaps be in one of the outward and far approaches to sainthood; as near his ideal as he could hope to get.

The accepted Lives of the Saints are not treasuries of humor; on the contrary. But the Church and the World in this particular corner of the Scottish vineyard seemed to breed incongruities and Mr. Marshall brings them all to light and laughter. So it's a cheerful story, this of Father Smith and his clerical and lay associates, from the Bishop down to the nuns' parrot whose vocabulary was limited to *pax vobiscum* and *in saecula saeculorum*.

The tale is told in a series of periods in the life of the priest. Set against the unchanging Church is the changing folly of the social, economic and political world. The march of invention in mechanics does not bring any advance towards human wisdom. The poor are still poor as the rich grow richer. The general strike comes and goes. The first great war mends nothing. Depression brings unemployment and the dole. Highly placed fools praise Hitler and Mussolini, and down the greased ways towards Avernus slides an insolent, blind, unthinking world.

There is no humor in this feature of the book; only a surging anger which gives it substance and power. But in the treatment of the leading characters there is an infectious gaiety. One or two of these characters, the film actress in particular, are mere exercises in fantasy, but there is reality in the ex-soldier who kills his unfaithful wife, in Father Smith who attends him to the gallows, in the Irish monsignor, in the saintly Bishop. The description of the Bishop's funeral is a literary cavalcade which recalls the climax in Guedalla's "Wellington" but has a broader significance. Altogether, the author of "Father Malachy's Miracle" has done a still better piece of work than that ecclesiastical comedy.

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Two Worth Reading

By W. S. MILNE

PATRICK HENRY AND THE FRIGATE'S KEEL, by Howard Fast. (Collins, $3.00)

"PRIDE'S WAY" by Robert Molloy. (Macmillan, $3.00)

THE first of these two is a collection of twelve short stories based on American history. We see glimpses of Washington, Daniel Boone, Jean Lafitte; Conyngham, the "one-man navy"; the frigate *Constitution*, and many less celebrated names. But these are in no sense mere retellings of historical episodes; they are genuine short stories. Each is a little work of art, complete and memorable in itself. It is a sort of American "Puck of Pook's Hill," this book. The clarity and economy of its style are a source of joy to the reader who is sensitive to such things.

All writing has some style or other; commonplace or affected, precious or slipshod, interesting or dull. A very few books have Style, which should be written with a capital letter. What it is, is often hard to say. When a book has it, you just know it is there. It is a sort of *plus* value, over and above story interest, characterization, dialogue, atmosphere, though permeating all these. It is the difference between a piece of competent craftsmanship and a work of art. Howard Fast's stories of a young nation have Style.

"Pride's Way" is a slight and unpretentious story of two old ladies living in Charleston in the first decade of the century. Nothing very dramatic happens to them, or is done by them, but their chronicle succeeds in holding our interest to the end. The interest, of course, is mainly in the characterizations, made vivid by a succession of trivial but artfully selected incidents. Both ladies are a little queer; both are a little funny to start with. You soon come to like Miss Julie and be irritated by her sister, Miss Tessie. You follow their feuds and reconciliations with as much zest as you usually display over a mystery thriller. The book is high comedy throughout, and like all true comedy, it is often close to pathos. But the pathos implicit in the story never gets out of hand.

Attempted Humor

CUCKOO TIME, by Ralph Temple. (Allen, $3.00.)

AN OBESE and objectionable film producer rented one of "the stately homes of England" in order to make a movie of Queen Elizabeth in one of her off-the-record moments. He brought down a glamorous leading lady, for whom the rich young owner of the castle had a hopeless passion, and a group of assorted actors. Two of these also had their hopes fixed on the same girl. The butler of the place had a consuming acid of contempt for the whole outfit; in short he was Jeeves in a new role. The whole tale is a Wodehouse set-up. Even if it were good it would be very much old-hat, for "Piggy" is now a phenomenon that faded. But there was one good thing about Wodehouse; he didn't smirk. His imitator is less reserved.

•

Noble Picture Book

THE LITTLE FELLOW, by Marguerite Henry, illustrated by Diana Thorne. (Winston, $3).

THIS is the story of a colt told to suit the understanding of an eight-year-old child and illuminated by many magnificent horse-drawings in full color.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 75 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Southey, One of Three Rebels Who Ushered in a New Era

SOUTHEY, by Jack Simmons. (Collins, $4.00.)

ONLY determined rebels keep on banging their heads against stone walls. And when the walls rather than the heads begin to yield public opinion veers. The rebels become known as innovators, perhaps even as inspired innovators, and later generations, in a reverent hush, speak of the mystical revelations of genius.

"Lyrical Ballads" which appeared in 1798 enraged many pundits, for to them Poetry was, properly, a stately exercise, lofty in theme as in diction. There was nothing lofty (they determined) about an old sailor taking a pot-shot at an albatross, or about Goody Blake or Harvey Gill, and they averred with heat that Mr. Coleridge and Mr. Wordsworth ought to be ashamed of themselves.

They weren't in the least degree ashamed. On the contrary they persisted in their vicious course, found an audience and drew unto themselves young Robert Southey who couldn't stomach Authority any better than they could. The three rebels, not only against literary canons, but equally against the University, the Church and the social structure of the times, kept on writing "romantically" and formulating in their minds a new social order to be called "pantisocracy." In the course of this last activity Southey fell in love with one of the Fricker girls and interested Coleridge in her sister. Neither marriage was of true poetic tranquillity.

But, the follies of youth apart, the romantic trio could *write*. On this very day—if a personal reference be allowed—a modest citizen brewing the morning coffee was distracted by a "dam'd iteration" of these lines:

"Where Alph the sacred river ran
Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea."

That compelling music of Coleridge was not granted to Southey, nor had he the simplicity of Wordsworth. He "ran" to epics like "The Curse of Kehama" which is not remembered by citizens brewing coffee, and to minor satires like "The Battle of Blenheim," or "The Devil's Walk." Even as Poet Laureate his poetry lacked "punch." But his prose was superb, whether in anonymous critical reviews or in his "Life of Nelson" or "Life of Wesley."

It is not surprising that the men who in youth were exulting in the French Revolution cooled down, with years, to a placid conservatism. Is that not the way of the world?

Mr. Simmons has done a good bit of work in this book. It lights up a vital period in English literature and it presents Southey as a manly, forthright personality whose eminence as a writer and critic was fairly won.

•

Treasury of Hope

A BOOK OF COMFORT, by Eric Parker. (Musson, $2.00.)

AN ASSEMBLING of many writings in prose and verse which stress man's immortal hope. The bereaved in these times make a mighty army, mostly stumbling along in the dark. And the cynics seem content to have it so "for now men see not the bright light which is in the clouds."

The book has over 300 pages and is of handy pocket size.

•

The Treasure of Health

VIRICULTURE, ou Invitation à La Santé, par le Docteur J.-A. Mireault. (Fides, Montreal, $2.50.)

RANDOM thoughts of a Montreal physician on all sorts of subjects are here assembled to illuminate his central theme; that body, mind and soul are a unity, to be developed equally. He holds in parallel disdain the physical giant with an infantile mind and the philosophical sage with a bad liver and a bronchial cough. Health of body steadies the mind and the emotions, just as anxiety long continued produces stomach ulcers.

The corollary is that the prime duty of a physician is to prevent disease. The author is less urbane than usual when he considers backward children in school whose inability to get on has not been traced to some physical fault. Indeed he wonders why children are supposed to be educated in blocks, when each one is a separate "case" for the study of the teacher.

The book has humor and grace of utterance, even though it does not indicate *how* the human animal is to be brought to a state of triple balance. Those who read French freely will find it interesting.

•

Land o' Cakes

SCOTLAND, by Ian Finlay. (Oxford, The World Today Series, $1.50.)

IN PRAISE of Scotland is a record which has been overplayed for about a hundred years. With its echoes still ringing in our minds there is difficulty in realizing that in general the housing is dreadful, that the infant mortality is 80 per thousand births, that the Highlands is a region of abandoned farms, and that malnutrition among workers of all classes is common. Much has been done to correct these ills, but very much more remains to be done.

Heavy industry has been developed as nowhere else, but light industries are scarce and only in war time has there been an approach to full employment.

The book stresses the character of the people, records the history of the land with sympathy and understanding and gives reasons for the existence of a desire for home-rule.

Book of Books

A BOOK ABOUT THE BIBLE, by George Stimpson. (Musson, $4.50.)

IT HAS been said that more people can be induced to read books about the Bible than to read the Bible itself. Certainly any fantasy based on ancient tales or folk-traditions in the Scriptures has an eager public. Here Mr. Stimpson has assembled a vast store of information and conjecture about ancient Judaism and early Christianity, has traced to Biblical sources many proverbial expressions in English and many common customs of social and family life, and has answered many questions, serious and trivial. The book is amiably written, and, while necessarily fragmentary, is of continuing interest.

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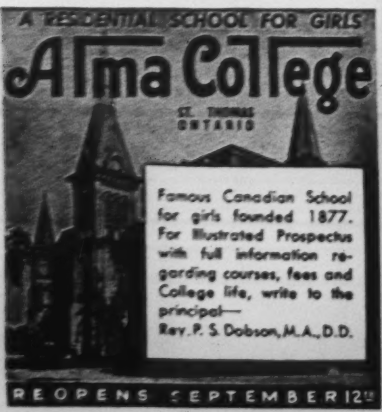

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Careers: Dentistry Profession in Which Women Could Excel

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

This is one of a series of articles on careers for young women which will appear at frequent intervals during the coming weeks. "Saturday Night" believes that at no time has it been of greater importance that young women choose carefully and wisely the place in the world where they can be of greatest service to the community in work that brings them personal satisfaction and happiness. The articles by Miss Lillian D. Millar will give as full and complete information as space permits of the careers under discussion.

ALTHOUGH only a relatively small percentage of Canada's dentists are women, it is a profession which offers to the ambitious girl not only interesting work and substantial financial returns but also an opportunity to contribute a real health service to a community and the nation. The work is eminently suited to women. In fact in the Scandinavian countries there is a preponderance of women in the profession. The work is light and pleasant and sufficiently varied to be interesting. Manual dexterity is needed in every field of dentistry and women are especially adapted to such fine work. Too, the woman has an instinctive advantage in children's work, the field in which there will be the greatest development in the future.

A recent survey as to how graduates of Canadian dental colleges were faring, revealed that every woman graduate has been successful. There has not been a single failure. Many have married but they have been so interested in their work that they have fitted it in with their new duties. Only one dropped her profession entirely when she married. Some have married physicians or other dentists and they have continued to practice either in partnership or close cooperation with their husbands. Others have their offices in their homes and thus are able to look after patients and between times keep an eye on their homes and families. Some dentists who have married are doing part-time work in hospital clinics or in schools.

And the future offers growing opportunities for women in this field. Even when the dentists who are serving the armed forces are released for civilian work there will be an acute shortage in Canada. Most people have neglected the regular care of their teeth and a tremendous backlog of need of dental services has accumulated. This is especially true in rural districts. In a health survey recently conducted among rural youth, it was found that almost every student who was examined had defective teeth.

Broadened, sloping shoulders and mandarin neckline go smartly together in Joseph Halpert's black crepe surplice dress with peplum flange softening the slim lines of the skirt. The sequinned belt simulates lizard.

Expanding Profession

Moreover, everyone agrees that one of the first postwar projects should be a major program to improve the health of Canadians and all governments are committed to this task. And in every health plan, dental care plays an important part, and before any of these plans can be implemented many more dentists must be trained. For example, free dental attention is one of the benefits under the proposed federal health insurance scheme but because of the shortage of dentists this would have to be limited at first to persons under 16 years of age. And for such children's work women are especially suited.

To be a good dentist you need to have a high degree of intelligence and you should be of a studious nature for throughout your career you should continue to study to keep abreast of new developments and improved methods. You must like people, have a sincere desire to help them, and be able to inspire confidence in those with whom you associate. You need tact and patience and a kindly manner. The most thorough-going neatness and cleanliness are absolutely essential. You must also be consistently careful in every detail. There can be no off moments or occasional slipshod work. You need to have executive and business ability and also know how to organize your time effectively. You should be strong and healthy as most of the work entails standing in the tiring position of bending over the patient.

The educational requirements and training have been steadily raised and now are almost on a par with those for the physician. There are five dental colleges in Canada, associated with the following universities: Dalhousie University, McGill University, University of Montreal, University of Toronto and University of Alberta. You must have senior matriculation standing to enter most of these dental colleges. Five years is the minimum period in which a course in dentistry may be completed. Some schools operate on the 1-4 plan, that is one year of academic pre-dental college work and four years of professional work. Others follow the 2-3 plan, requiring two

Florence Reichman's "salad bowl" hat is perched on an undulating brim. The ostrich feathers are of natural and green tones. Veil confines hair.

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HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

academic and three professional years.

In Toronto Dental College all five years are devoted to professional study although the course covers some arts subjects, notably English composition, literature and also public speaking. As dentistry has a business side as well as a professional one, the course gives instruction on the principles of accounting so that the dentist may know how to set up and keep her records and bookkeeping system when she starts in practice.

Private Practice Or—

In the senior years, in the college clinic or the clinic of a hospital the student puts into practice, by means of actual dental service to patients, the knowledge of dentistry which she has acquired during earlier years. This gives her practical experience during undergraduate years so that when she graduates and has become licensed she is ready to start to work and to earn. There is no term of internship such as a physician must serve.

Upon graduating from the dental college you receive the degree of doctor of dental surgery—D.D.S.—and you may use the title of doctor. Before you may practice as a dentist you must obtain a license. Each province has a licensing body which grants the privilege of practising. There is also a Dominion Dental Council which sets examinations for graduate dentists and in some provinces the passing of this examination is the licensing qualification.

The cost of the dental course is higher than most university courses because it is necessary for the student to buy a good deal of equipment. However, all this equipment is needed later on in her practice. Definite information as to courses offered by the various schools, fees, etc., may be obtained from them upon application.

When you are a licensed dentist there are a number of choices of work. You may start in private practice in your own office. Or you may become an associate with another dentist or share an office with a group of two or three dentists. Or you may take a salaried position as an assistant to a busy dentist. There are also a few salaried positions in clinics in hospitals or in industrial or school clinics. When our health services have been developed there should be many more such salaried positions. So far most women dentists in Canada have started in private practice. The equipment of a dental office takes considerable capital, the amount varying with the type of work you plan to do, the kind of office, etc. Usually generous terms of payment of this equipment can be arranged.

You may start out in general practice or you may specialize. Many women specialize in children's work and in orthodontics, the correction of tooth irregularities. Some women dentists combine work in a clinic with private practice, working a certain number of hours a week in a hospital or school clinic and devoting the remainder of their time to private patients.

To a large extent your income will depend upon yourself. Foremost comes the quality of your work, for people want sound dental advice and treatment and are willing to pay for them. Your personality, your business acumen and the type of neighborhood in which you practice will also have much to do with your earnings.

NEW YORK FASHIONS

SATURDAY NIGHT regrets that publication of the story of New York fall fashions, by Bernice Coffey, has had to be postponed until next week. As noted in the previous issue it was to have appeared in this issue.

For those who are interested in this field but who cannot take the long professional training there is the allied work of the dental nurse. The dental nurse assists the licensed dentist and usually acts also as receptionist, makes appointments and takes care of the business side of the work, keeping the books and so on.

The University of Toronto Faculty of Dentistry operates the only course of training of dental nurses in Canada. It is an intensive one-year course and upon graduation a diploma is presented. Junior matriculation standing is the minimum entrance requirement but as there are more applicants for the course than can be accommodated, applicants are selected by a committee on the basis of their educational certificates, character and evidence of personal and physical fitness.

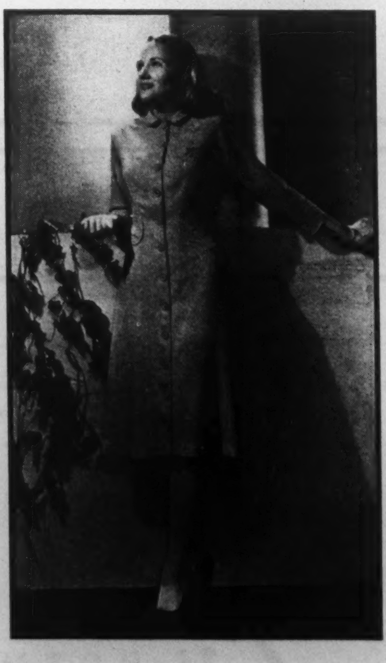
The course gives elementary knowledge of many phases of dentistry and also practical experience in the clinics and laboratories of the college. In addition, courses in first aid and hygiene are given and also in accounting principles, typewriting, correspondence and business practice. The student is instructed in office management in respect to artistic arrangement, decoration and lighting and their effect on the patient.

To Canada's dentists is given a major role in the great humanitarian task of raising and maintaining the health standards of the people. Not only is there a tremendous backlog of dental work which must be done, but there are the even more important jobs of prevention and education. The best preventive work can be carried on with children, to teach them in the formative growing years how to guard their teeth and to encourage them to form the habit of regular care. One of the major educational tasks is to teach the importance of proper nutrition and to encourage housewives to serve foods which contain the minerals and vitamins which are important in the development and health of the teeth.

Thus, as a large part of both education and prevention is caried on among women and children, the woman dentist is especially fitted for this work. The enterprising, ambitious girl who would like to have a part in developing stronger, healthier Canadians, may find in dentistry a satisfying and profitable profession.

MARRIAGE

BOYD-OWEN. — The marriage was solemnized in H.M.C.S. Avalon Chapel, St. John's, Newfoundland, by Padre Moss, on Monday, July 9th, 1945 at 6 P.M. of Joyce Priestley Owen, W.R.C.N.S., daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Frank E. Owen of Montreal, granddaughter of Mrs. Hole and the late John Hole of Toronto, to Max M. Boyd, R.C.N.V.R., younger son of Mr. & Mrs. W. J. L. Boyd of Winchester, Ontario.



Goldtone nailheads brighten deep armhole sleeves and part of fitted bodice of this button front frock of Grout's gabardine. Designed by Kay Collier for the junior figure.

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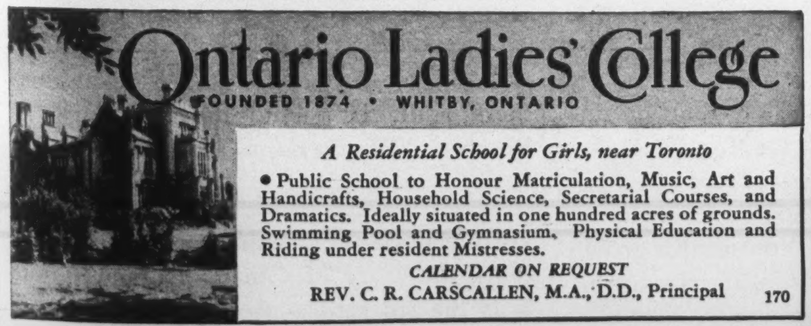
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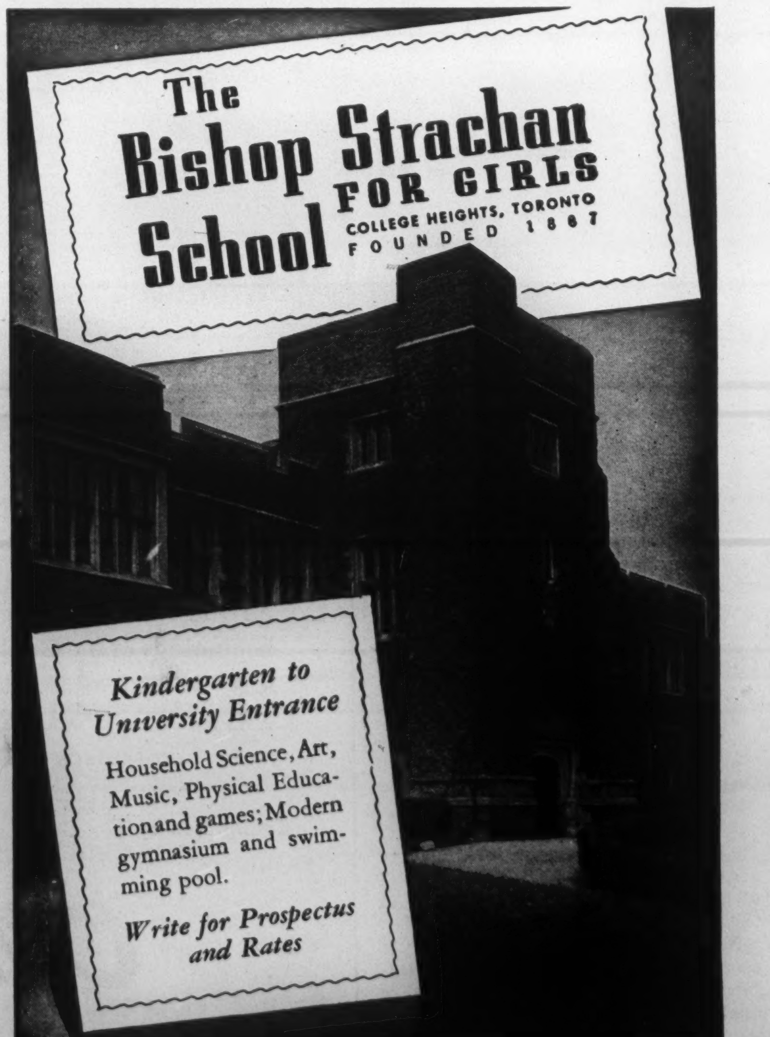
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WORLD OF WOMEN

Brantford's Aggressive Campaign Against the Problem of V.D.

By ANN FOSTER

IN THIS third and last article on the prevention and cure of venereal disease as it applies in Canada today, we want to tell something of what one community in the Province of Ontario has done to combat Canada's number one health problem.

While Brantford, Ontario, is not by any means the only town in Canada to start a vigorous anti-V.D. campaign on its own account, it does stand as a model of what may be accomplished by the citizens of Canada if they have the desire, the good common sense and the will, to succeed.

In September 1944, after prolonged research, consideration and preparation, the Young Men's Section of the Brantford Board of Trade launched an extremely well considered and vigorous anti-V.D. campaign upon their town. The campaign itself lasted for one week, but every week since, follow-up work of some nature has been done, and results are immensely satisfactory.

Province Assists

In their undertaking, the Young Men's Section of the Brantford Board of Trade was given every encouragement by the Provincial Department of Health. The Minister of Health the Honorable Dr. R. P. Vivian declared of the campaign: "The preparation for this campaign meant much hard work . . . a great deal of information was placed before the community. This was done primarily to arouse the interest in this community about a very serious situation. *The end of the campaign was merely the commencement of a sustained effort by the community to eradicate V. D. from Brantford. . . .* This will require a continuous effort on the part of everyone."

Dr. Vivian was emphatic in saying that such an effort as that put forward by Brantford to prevent and cure venereal disease was very encouraging to the Provincial Department of Health. "This department," he said, "is charged with the responsibility of venereal disease control. This control cannot be effective without the whole-hearted support of the citizens of any community."

First of all in setting out upon launching the anti-V. D. campaign, all those responsible were greatly assisted by the knowledge that the Provincial Health Department was not only going to encourage them with hopeful words and advice, but with very real practical assistance as follows: 1. The provision of free laboratory services for diagnosis; and free drugs for treatment, together with a cash subsidy to clinics where free treatment is provided. 2. Special fever treatment for certain cases. 3. Financial reimbursement to the municipality for a high percentage of their expenditures in prevention and control. 4. Payments to the hospital for ward care of certain patients. 5. The provision of suitable educational material. In addition, the Department stands ready at all times to assist in any part of the community's program by direction and advice.

Citizens' Business

With this practical bulwark behind them in their fight against a disease which is five times as prevalent in Ontario as tuberculosis, the Young Men's Section of the Brantford Board of Trade got together in the initial stages of their preparation to acquaint their own members first of all, with every detail necessary to them in the work which lay ahead.

Such a campaign was not going to be an easy task. Even though Brantford is known to be definitely a health-minded city, and while it has seen many highly successful campaigns launched in its history this campaign was different. Even the idea of holding a mass meeting to publicly discuss a question that had never been discussed in the open before, held possible hazards. The men who had started on the job knew what they were up against and they realized that the most vital thing for them was to be as thoroughly prepared and equipped as was possible.

Through carefully thought out correspondence, they made certain definite contacts: among others with the medical profession, the churches, and the manufacturers. They found that the medical profession of Brantford, enthusiastically supported by the Medical Officer of Health, was solidly behind them. The churches were enthusiastic—some even devoting sermons to the subject—and both large and small industrial concerns showed great interest, and eagerness to cooperate on behalf of their employees.

The citizens of Brantford took to the campaign with enthusiasm. Fifty thousand pieces of specially prepared literature (pulling no punches) were sent into Brantford homes. Letters, specially written for perusal by those to whom they were addressed, were sent to doctors, ministers, manufacturers, nurses, social welfare workers and law enforcement groups. Sidewalks were stencilled; placards and posters were displayed all over town; banners were strung across busy streets; there were public meetings, lectures, classes, motion pictures, radio talks and quizzes and clinics, *and not one single solitary voice was raised in objection!*

From Four Angles

This was probably due to the fact that the campaign opened up a seriously considered attack on V.D. *not alone* on the medical front, but on a comprehensive four-sector front comprising the health-welfare-legal-and-moral angles.

From the *health* angle among other things, the conspiracy of silence regarding the subject of venereal disease was attacked. The fact that free drugs and free clinics are being provided by the Provincial Health Department was stressed, as also was the need for careful investigation of all known contacts.

From the *welfare* angle, the fight against squalor, over-crowding, hunger, neglect and insecurity was stressed in the realization that *social security* is the fundamental and lasting doom of V.D.

From the *legal* side, the courts, legal profession and police agencies were called "to the front" to do their

The Fruitful Years

"St. Catharines, Upper Canada", painted by J. S. Hallam, A.R.C.A., O.S.A., from an old sketch in the John Ross Robertson collection, Toronto Public Libraries. The view is from the south bank of Twelve Mile Creek.

● They have been very fruitful years—those years which have seen the steady, vigorous growth of St. Catharines.

For Nature has always smiled upon the rich land of which St. Catharines is the heart . . . and man's restless energy has wrought well.

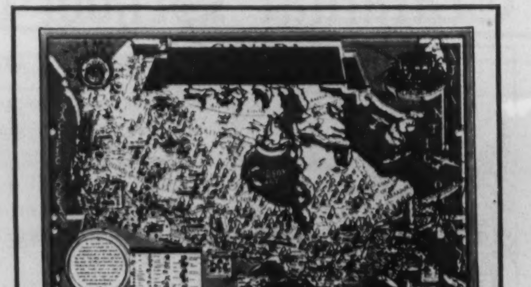
As you turn back through time to the beginnings of the Garden City, you find, first, a settlement on the Banks of Twelve Mile Creek. You find it as the natural crossroads of Peninsular traffic.

And then you see the vigour of the pioneer driving a canal across the isthmus so ships of commerce could go from Lake Ontario up into Erie and on to the Upper Lakes. You see this growing traffic adding to the activity of the town. You see it growing—steadily—vigorously—till it becomes a centre of industry.

In a span of little more than a century you see the greatness of man's creative activity. You see the picture of what the will and vigour of Canadians have done.

And you see, then, what great substance there really is behind those Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates you have stored away.

For the story of St. Catharines is essentially the story of Canada Unlimited. It is the story of a great past and an equally brilliant future.



~ Canada Unlimited ~

Contributed by

F-217

O'Keefe's BREWING COMPANY LIMITED

by no means insignificant part in the fight against disease. The Y. M. S. of the Brantford Board of Trade stated their policy clearly: "The enforcement of laws against illegally-operating, disease-dispensing, commercialized prostitution, and the suspension and cancellation of licenses of certain hotels, beer parlors, dance halls, taxicab companies, etc., will go far to wiping out the community breeding grounds of V.D.

And then the *moral* sector. Here the churches of Brantford were challenged since, the Y. M. S. declare: "The continuing threat of V.D. throws a tremendous challenge to the churches of Canada. The moral sector can reduce V.D. . . . . . . if the moral fibre of the nation is strengthened, the individual character fortified, and the sanctity of marriage is upheld; if, above all, the moral wisdom of the ages is applied in the practical, daily issues of personal, community and national life in Canada."

Space does not permit more than this brief outline of the vigorous anti-V.D. campaign launched upon Brantford by these young men. But the week's publicity, education, and forthright attack had remarkable results in homes, in industry, in clubs, communities, and among those individual people who probably had never had much cause to consider the matter in any serious way before.

There is still much to be done, but Mr. R. Bruce Thorpe, General Chairman of the Y. M. S.'s anti-V. D. campaign committee has high hopes for ultimate success. The plans for further campaigns in the future are already in embryo, declares Mr. Thorpe, and vigilance has not ceased in follow-up work on all fronts since the last campaign. Mr. Thorpe believes that education in the high schools is a very necessary thing if V. D. is to be attacked completely and with full success. This is a question that the Brantford Board of Education is, with great intelligence, seriously considering. Recreational facilities, community centres, and other places where the youth of Brantford may congregate in useful, creative and interesting activities are a very necessary project, and while the Y. M. S. are not directly concerned in providing such facilities, they are deeply interested in plans dreamed up by others.

To inspire the young people of Canada with the full meaning of what healthy, creative and secure living can mean, free from poverty, fear, neglect and abuse, free to march ahead into *their* future with minds and bodies healthy and alert and with joyous spirits—that surely, is why our men fought this last ghastly conflict.

Led by the Y. M. S. of the Brantford Board of Trade, the citizens of Brantford evidently thought it was, and they weren't going to let venereal disease stand in the way. In the future, they mean to do all in their power to see that those underlying causes of V. D. of which social insecurity is the worst, shall be removed.

What the citizens of Brantford and other towns and communities across Canada have done, the citizens of the entire nation can accomplish, if they will. As our first postwar venture, there could be no better task.

THE OTHER PAGE

"Baker Street Irregulars" Honor The Living Sherlock Holmes

By DOROTHY HORNFELT

SHERLOCK Holmes, that gaunt figure of the gaslit nineties, is still the world's best-known and best-loved fictional detective. To-day the demand for mystery stories has reached an all-time high. The shelves of lending libraries and book shops are crammed with gaily jacketed volumes devoted to the exploits of Perry Mason, Nero Wolfe, Ellery Queen, and other nimble-witted sleuths too numerous to mention. Yet not one of these modern master-minds has inspired the adoration and affection that have been lavished on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes.

To-day in New York, far away from London's fictional Baker St. rooms there flourishes a group of genial literary gentlemen among whom can be numbered the *creme de la creme* of modern mystery writers. They call themselves "The Baker Street Irregulars." Their aim is to glorify Holmes and to nourish the fiction of his "realness." Members of this mad brotherhood insist that Holmes was not just a character in a series of detective stories, but that he was an actual living human being. In their wacky manner, they tell one another that the master-detective is spending a hale and hearty old age among his bees somewhere in rural England. Christopher Morley, presiding officer of the Irregulars, has coined a phrase to describe this innocent pastime of the brethren. He calls it "221B Culture."

The Baker Street Irregulars (named after the band of London street arabs who acted as Holmes' undercover assistants) came into being some ten years ago as a result of a crossword puzzle. Frank Morley concocted a Sherlock Holmes crossword puzzle and sent it to his brother Christopher. The novelist promptly published it in his column in "The Saturday Review of Literature" as a challenge to all Holmesian enthusiasts. He received eight correct solutions. In an expansive moment, the brothers Morley invited the winners to dine and wine with them.

The ten Sherlockians met at Chris Cella's bistro on 45th Street, and the Baker Street Irregulars were off to a flying start. By acclamation, Christopher Morley was elected presiding officer of the club. It was set down in the constitution that, from henceforward, the Sherlock Holmes tales should be referred to by the brethren as "The Sacred Writings." Elmer Davis dreamed up a set of by-laws.

SIX months later, in December, 1934, the original Irregulars, augmented by other Holmesian fanatics, held their first state dinner at Manhattan's Murray Hill Hotel. It had been given out that the members were to come disguised as characters out of the Sacred Writings. The late Alexander Woolcott came as the master-detective himself. Garbed in a long cloak and the traditional deerstalker cap, he arrived in one of New York's hansom cabs. The brethren expressed regret when the cabby refused to drive Woolcott into the banquet hall. Vincent Starrett, author of "The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes," came into the dining room on all fours wearing an outsized dog collar. He was awarded first prize for his portrayal of the Hound of the Baskervilles.

Since that evening, meetings of the Irregulars have been held annually. Each meeting is opened with the drinking of the four Conanical toasts. The first is to "The Woman." This is, of course, Irene Adler, heroine of "A Scandal in Bohemia," the only member of her sex to arouse a flutter in the stern breast of the master-detective. The second toast is raised to Mrs. Hudson, Holmes' long-suffering housekeeper. The third is to Mycroft, obese brother of Holmes. And the fourth and last is drunk to "Dr. Watson's Second Wife." At this point a small minority who maintain that Dr. Watson had *three* wives drink an extra toast in defiance of the ritual.

After the toasts comes the serious business of the evening. This is the practice of the cult of "philo-sherlocophism" which, being interpreted, is "the love and knowledge of Sherlock Holmes." Members read papers based on texts culled from the Sacred Writings. Events in the life of the master-detective are carefully scrutinized. Holmes' exploits, his social life, his idiosyncrasies and even his frailties are subject to the brethren's particular form of criticism.

A few years ago, Rex Stout, the possessor of a robust sense of humor, considerably startled the members when he read an opus entitled "Watson Was a Woman." In his paper, Mr. Stout set forth the theory, supported by quotations from the Sacred Writings, that Dr. Watson was not a retired army man, but that he (she) was none other than the wife of Holmes. At the next meeting Dr. Julian Wolff made reply with his "That Was No Lady," a sketch which later was published in *The American Journal of Surgery.*

Last year the annual meeting of the Irregulars was something of a gala event. The occasion was the publication of three new books about Holmes: "Profile by Gaslight," edited by Edgar W. Smith; "The Misadventures of Sherlock Holmes," edited by Ellery Queen; and "Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson," edited and annotated by Christopher Morley. The publishers of these three books were joint sponsors of the dinner.

The dinner was held as usual at the venerable Murray Hill Hotel whose decor closely resembles the London of Holmes' and Watson's times. Sketches of the hawk-faced detective adorned the walls. The table decorations were strictly Holmesian —a porcelain Hound of the Baskervilles here, five orange pips there. Conanical toasts were drunk. Complicated I.Q. tests based on the Sacred Writings were posed. The Baker Street atmosphere was thick enough to cut. This dinner in honor of a man who never existed was adjudged by all to be an immense success. There was only one sour note. Towards the end of the evening a telegram was handed to the presiding officer, Christopher Morley. Its concise message read "NUTS." It was signed: Edgar Allan Poe.

Sixteenth Century Tapestries

whose glowing tones have been gentled, softened by the years, are the source of our Autumn colours. **Arras Spice,** a rich coppery tone like the threads used to highlight a tapestry. **Gothic Brown** deep and dark as woven shadows. **Stag Brown,** a soft beige—the colour of the quarry in the legendary hunts.

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EATON'S

FINANCE
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THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 11, 1945

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Should Spending Power Be Checked, and How?

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

With prices in England trending upward and renewed fear of runaway inflation, particularly with the vast expenditures in prospect for reconstruction, Mr. Layton discusses the relative advisability of restricting spending power at the source (taxing it) or making it innocuous by confining it in controls (price-fixing and rationing).

Whatever the answer, the job, he says, must be done ruthlessly, since inflation could do more real damage than the Germans ever did.

London.

THE announcement of a big autumn campaign for saving focusses attention on the ticklish association between reconstruction and inflation in Great Britain. Reconstruction is going to cost a great deal of money. Expenditure will have to be vast, however carefully allocated. Competition for goods and services cannot be avoided. The price level, which some observers have hoped to see trend downwards after the end of the war, is trending upwards, and on the evidence may continue to do so.

If inflation gets a real grip, it will stultify the programs of resurgence. If it gets out of hand it will plunge the country into economic chaos. What sort of policy can be devised for holding down the inflation threat without limiting the pace and scope of rehabilitation in industry and commerce?

It is a question of extreme difficulty. The modern economic school is arguing that really inflation has nothing much to do with the volume of spending power, but can only develop in the conditions of administrative breakdown. The case is that it does not matter how much money is in the hands of the people provided only that the Government, by rationing and price fixing and other methods, prevents this spending power from forcing prices upwards.

This is a quarter truth. If we talk of the incentive to spend, then the volume of money available to be spent is the prime determinant. If we talk of controls, like rationing and price fixing, then we are talking of a social order in which they will anyway be unnecessary because such a Government could more easily limit the volume of money which anyone has available to spend. The facts as they are dictate that the problem of inflation must be solved primarily in terms of restricting the amount of money looking for something to be spent on, and of limiting the incentive of the people to spend what they have.

Saving Not Enough

Savings of the voluntary model are plainly not going to be enough. Even if peacetime conditions were as congenial to savings propaganda as wartime was—and the opposite is the truth—there still would not be a sufficient proportion of spending power sterilized to prevent the price spiral from climbing up sharply. With the best will in the world, therefore, it must be asked what else the Government intends to do about it. Broadly, it can approach the problem from two angles. It can attempt to restrict spending power at the source. Or it can attempt to make spending power innocuous by surrounding it with restraints and confining it in controls.

Spending power at the source is

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

How Far Left Do We Want to Go?

By P. M. RICHARDS

NO MATTER how much or how little we in Canada like the Russian way of life, it seems plain enough that Russian influences will henceforth powerfully affect the level of Canadian conditions. Russia's political power, and consequently her economic power, is going to be enormous in both Europe and Asia, to which we must look for the needed expansion—and indeed the very maintenance—of the overseas trade on which we depend so largely. And this Russian power seems to mean that a considerable part of our export business will hereafter be carried on only with the consent of Russia. Apparently we shall sell to buying agencies that are Russian or approved by Russia, and in much smaller degree than heretofore to individual independent buyers.

Then, of course, there is the influence on our own changing social perspective of Russia's so-greatly-enhanced prestige. In a period in which most of the world seems to be moving toward state socialism and in which we ourselves are deliberately going in for more government regulation of the economy as a means of promoting social security, we are face to face with the tremendous achievements in war and in production for war of a nation which is the world's No. 1 example of totalitarianism. There is a disposition to believe that Russia will solve her peacetime problems as successfully as she has those of war. When we run into troubles of readjustment to peace, there will be a tendency to think that we could dispose of them easily by adopting Russian methods.

Actually, we can probably take it for granted that Russia will have to overcome many serious difficulties in the working out of her domestic affairs. Perhaps there will be considerable opposition to some governmental actions and policies. But we, outside Russia, are not likely to hear of any such difficulties and opposition. We shall be made aware only of Russian achievements. No doubt the world beyond Canada's borders knows much more of this country's achievements that of its internal divisions of opinion.

Look Closely at Soviet Russia

While this column feels warmly regarding the desirability of friendship with Russia, it feels also that there is real danger to our institutions in failure to look at Russia objectively. It is not merely our relations with Russia that are involved in such failure, but our relations with ourselves. That the world is moving leftward is evident not only by developments such as the Labor victory in Britain but by the socialistic or semi-socialistic legislative programs of professedly non-socialist governments in Canada and elsewhere. How far left do we want to go? How far left will it be good for us to go? Do we want to go as far as to adopt Russia's political-social-economic system here? For our own good, we shall have to make up our minds on these points.

Clearly we ought to know as much as we can about Russia. We should welcome every opportunity to ascertain the facts, whether they accord with our ideas or not. A big trouble is that so much that is written about Russia is prejudiced, for or against. And most of us who read are prejudiced in some degree. Consider the fierce attacks on William L. White for his "Report on the Russians". Russia's *Pravda* said his book was "the usual standard production of a Fascist kitchen with all its smells, calumny, ignorance and ill-conceived fury." Plenty of people on this side of the ocean agreed with the Moscow newspaper. Personally I thought that White's intentions were honest enough; that he was simply looking at Russian industry with the eyes of a free-enterpriser and comparing its operating efficiency with that of U.S. industry. This he was surely entitled to do.

State vs. Private Capitalism

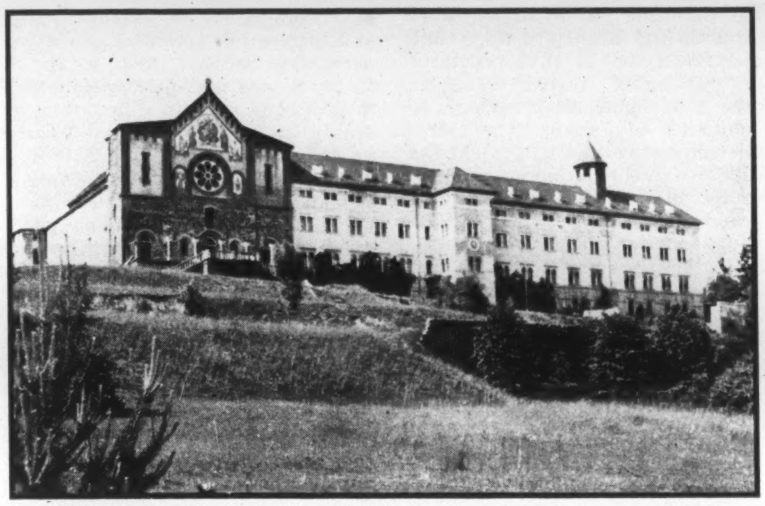
The basis of Russia's system is state capitalism; the basis of the United States' and Canada's system is private capitalism. Since we would have to discard our own system to adopt Russia's involving the most far-reaching changes in our way of life, it is surely reasonable that we should seek to appraise that system as closely as possible, to see whether or not we would be likely to benefit by the exchange. Russia's pleasure or displeasure with what is said about her system is not the point at issue, but rather whether we like or do not like what we see there. The important thing is that the examination be objective and the report be honest.

William L. White found (as have others) that despite the great increase in Soviet Russia's total production, the productivity per worker is much less than in the United States and that this is ascribable, in part at least, to inefficiencies in the Soviet system. The *Saturday Evening Post* recently published an article by Peter F. Drucker, outstanding U.S. economist, which refutes the popular notion that everybody in Russia gets the same income regardless of the work he does. Not only are Russian incomes graduated according to work and job, just as in any capitalist country, but, Drucker shows, the difference between the income of an industrial executive and that of an industrial worker is about twice as great in Russia as it is over here.

Moreover, the U. S. or Canadian executive pays a high income tax; the Soviet executive pays little or no tax. Besides partial or complete tax exemption, the Russian executive is likely to have various privileges such as a free house, a free car and chauffeur, vacations for himself and his family in first-class hotels at a nominal fee, the right to buy at special stores where otherwise unobtainable goods are sold at low prices, free railroad passes, and priority on higher education for his children. Industrial executives and workers are given bonuses when production rises above a set level and severely fined when it falls below.

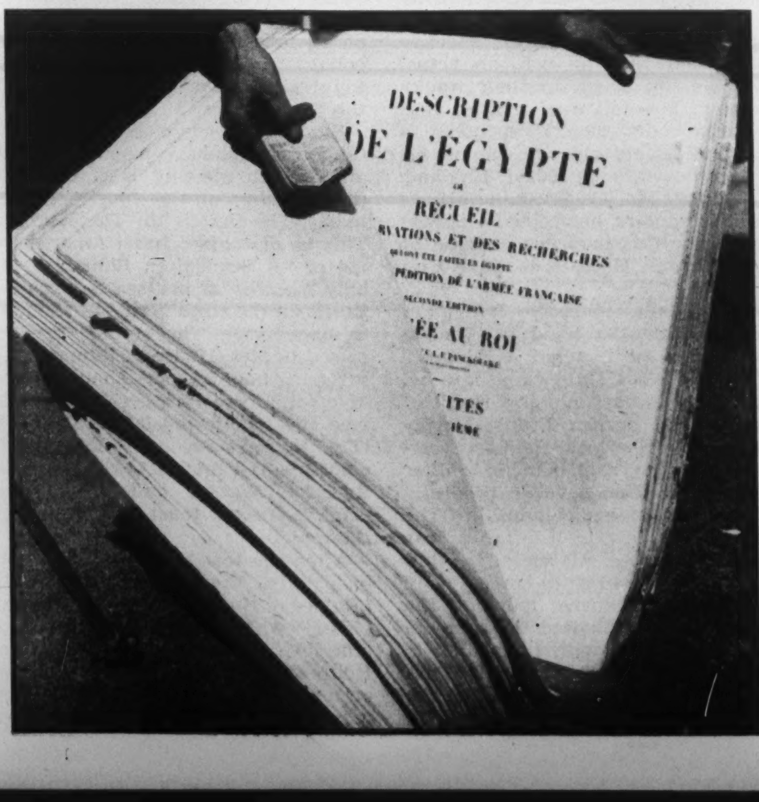
The system seems to work in Russia and it is Russia's business, not ours. But we might note that Russia is far from being the land of social and economic classlessness that some idealists here imagine.

Hoard of Nazi-Looted Books Hidden in Monastery



That the Germans carted off celebrated paintings from both national and private collections in occupied countries is generally known; but more recently another phase of their looting has been revealed in the discovery of a vast collection of books, many of them of considerable value, which were found in the former Benedictine Monastery at Tazenburg, near Klagenfurt. The books stored in over 3,000 crates and totalling some million works, were housed mainly in the Church of Saint Josef of Tazenburg, which stands on a height overlooking the Glen valley (above). The Germans ejected the monks from the building three years ago.

British authorities have commissioned experts of the British Museum and representatives of the Public Records Office, London, to undertake an authoritative check-up of the varied ownership of these books in order to return them to the libraries looted. Among the libraries represented are the Rothschild collection at Ferrieres, the Stuz Library in Paris, and the Czar's Library at Kiev, as well as private collections from Holland, Belgium and Czechoslovakia. Officials of the British Museum are shown above registering the many thousands of packing cases which line the cloisters of the Tazenburg Monastery. Below: the largest and one of the smallest books in the collection.



earning power, and control here means a policy for wages that would be most strongly resisted by the workers. Already, there is labor unrest because of reductions in wage rates from the inflated wartime levels. The dockers, in defiance of the Government and their own trade union, have come out. This line of attack is therefore unlikely to commend itself to a Government which is aware of the extreme sensitiveness of labor in the postwar period, and which has established a precedent of handling all labor problems with kid gloves during the war. The economist is perfectly right to argue that a strong wages policy is necessary, but the politician may well react from the implications of that policy in horror.

Other Method Easier?

Would it be any easier to adopt the other method? Let the people earn the money but, by maintaining detailed controls and by devising some compulsory system of savings, prevent them from spending it freely in competitive conditions? It is impossible to be sure. If the alternatives were put before the workers they would undoubtedly vote for restriction of spending rather than restriction of earning, but the alternative is never likely to be put, and even if it were the workers would not agree that it was in fact a true alternative.

In this context the appeals recently directed to the trade unions are pertinent. The unions are not so blind that they do not see the threat of inflation, and they have shown their willingness to oppose unreasonable demands for higher wages. But their opposition has not proved effective. The workers of Britain support their unions only while their unions support their own extreme demands. If the unions draw a line, the workers cross it in defiance of their own organizations.

It emerges from this that the Government must take note of the new undiscipline of "organized labor". If it has any prejudice against limiting earnings that is based on the proposition that the trade unions will cooperate it must discard this illusion, for whatever the unions may do the workers cannot be relied on to cooperate. The same is true of the second method, of limiting the ability to spend. The workers will not have it.

Therefore, the issue of inflation becomes in hard fact an issue of national discipline. If it is agreed that the only way to prevent it is to accommodate earnings to the available goods and services, then that cut must be made. If it is conceded that earnings may be allowed to grow but with the ability to spend them partly removed, and canalized, then this job must be done ruthlessly. Inflation is a more persistent enemy than the Germans ever were, and capable in the end of doing more real damage to human life and institutions. The war against it must be waged with comparable determination.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Ontario's Gold Production Hits Lowest Point in Many Years

By JOHN M. GRANT

SEVERAL new gold discoveries have been reported in many mining districts of Ontario and diamond-drilling results as well as surface development work has resulted in increased attention on Ontario prospects by mining organizations and individual prospectors, according to the half-yearly report of gold production issued by the Statistical Branch of the Ontario Department of Mines. The labor situation is reported as having been at its worst in the period under review but there were signs pointing to improvement in the near future as more men return to civilian life from the armed forces and more industries reduce their output.

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Production of Ontario gold mines during the first six months of 1945 showed the effect of a continued decline of output by the industry. The gold mills treated 3,059,852 tons of ore valued at $29,443,224, which was a drop equivalent to 12% from the comparable period for the year 1944. Figures for the month of June are contained in the report and these indicated the lowest production recorded by the industry for a single month since well before 1934 when complete monthly statistics on the gold industry were issued.

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The Department of Mines reports that only 36 mines reported production for the month of June whereas returns were received from 39 operations at the beginning of the year. Young-Davidson closed down during the winter months and resumed production in the month of April. Last return from Hard Rock, in the Little Long Lac area, was received in January from mill clean-up operations and MacLeod-Cockshutt, in the same camp, sent in its last report of output resulting from the mill clean-up in April. Ontario's June production was 505,448 tons milled, valued at $4,673,033 and grade of ore at $9.25 was the lowest recorded since 1934. Daily average statistics revealed that the industry treated 16,848 tons and bullion recovered included 4,041 ounces of gold, 627 ounces of silver, for a value of $155,768.

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Gold production for the whole of Canada during May, 1945, totalled 217,556 fine ounces compared with 256,837 fine ounces in May, 1944 and 223,737 fine ounces in April, 1945. The value of the May, 1945 gold output was $8,375,906. Of the total May production 179,497 ounces came from auriferous quartz mines and alluvial deposits and the balance originated in base metal mines. Gold produced from auriferous quartz mines and placers decreased 15.4% in May when compared with the same month in 1944, while output from base metal mines dropped 14.7% in a comparison of the same periods. Employees in producing auriferous quartz mines numbered 14,465 in May as against 16,708 in the same month a year ago. Employment in Ontario producers declined from 11,065 a year ago to 9,941 last May.

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Last of the Yellowknife producers to suspend milling operations and the first to resume, Negus Gold Mines officially reports the mine in the strongest position regarding ore reserves and prospects it has yet achieved. Some time this month it

(*Continued on Page* 39)

SATURDAY NIGHT
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WILL MANAGE NEW INGLIS ENTERPRISE

W. A. HILL

WILLARD SCOTT

In announcing a new enterprise of John Inglis Co. Limited — to be known as the "Special Products Division"—A. L. Ainsworth, Vice-President and General Manager, states the operating of this Division will be the responsibility of W. A. Hill as General Manager and Willard Scott, Sales Manager. Mr. Hill was formerly general superintendent of the Inglis Company's ordnance division; Mr. Scott was recently Associate Director of National Selective Service, Dept. of Labour, and previous to that in the automotive field. Having acquired two new plants and equipment, this will enable the company, states Mr. Ainsworth, to expand into the lighter and medium manufacturing field — supplementing the present General Engineering Division which now serves heavy industry and is producing a wide range of machinery and equipment for the Shipbuilding, Mining, Steel, Paper Mill, Power, Oil, Gasoline and other basic industries.

The Special Products Division will make available to Canadian Industry the most modern precision production facilities supplemented by the engineering, metallurgical and other technical knowledge available in this company for the engineering and manufacturing of components, subassemblies and completed units.

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PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 3% Debentures due August 1, 1959	99.25	3.07%
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 3% Debentures due July 1, 1960	99.625	3.03%
CITY OF VANCOUVER 3½% Debentures due August 1, 1968	102.39	3.35%
CITY OF VICTORIA 3¾% Debentures due January 2, 1974	100.00	3.75%

The prices mentioned are "and accrued interest" and subject to confirmation.

Descriptive circulars available upon request.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J. B. A., Lindsay, Ont.—Yes, I regard shares of BANKFIELD CONSOLIDATED MINES as worth retaining. Interests have been taken in a number of prospecting and exploration ventures and at the recent annual meeting it was reported St. Francis Mining Company had been formed to take care of geological and geophysical work in a number of areas. An equity is held in Newnorth Gold Mines which was formed to explore claims at Courageous Lake, east of Yellowknife. An interest is held in the Pyron Corporation which is doubling its powdered iron plant at Niagara Falls, N.Y. Anoki Mines, in which Bankfield assisted the financing, is awaiting development on adjoining properties.

N. P. T., Mimico, Ont.—But shareholders of BARKER'S BAKERIES LTD. approved the cash offer of $506,215 made by Canadian Food Products for the business and undertakings. They also approved the proposed division of the proceeds of the sale under which the preferred shareholders will receive $51.25 per share and the common shareholders $5 a share.

J. H. W., Edmonton, Alta.—As an operation of major importance is conceded to have been indicated by development to date at GIANT YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES, the shares appear to have attraction for the long term. Diamond drilling has given evidence of substantial tonnages of moderate to high grade gold bearing material and it stands out as the largest of the many development programs projected for immediate commencement now that Ottawa has removed restrictions. While shallow drilling to date gave results indicative of large tonnages per foot in a number of important orebodies, deeper drilling has shown extensive faulting of the shear zones and this may modify the very satisfactory estimates shown by the shallow surface drilling. It is fully realized much exploration work will have to be done underground to solve these geological problems. Finances have been arranged to carry out the proposed development at least to its advanced stages. Two shafts are to be sunk and the first is to go down on the east zone.

P. H. F., Valleyfield, Que.—The management of STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. believes there will be many profitable opportunities for expansion in the general field of chemicals and their manufacture, shareholders are informed in the company's annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1945. Net profit for the year of $117,017 was equal to 60 cents per share on the 196,385 common shares.

G. D., Ottawa, Ont.—Any definite opinion as to the possibilites of GOLDCREST MINES must await exploration of its recently acquired holdings. The Lode group of claims in the Johnston Lake area of the Yellowknife district, on which a promising gold discovery is reported, has been

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

A Final Bullish Splurge?

BY HARUSPEX

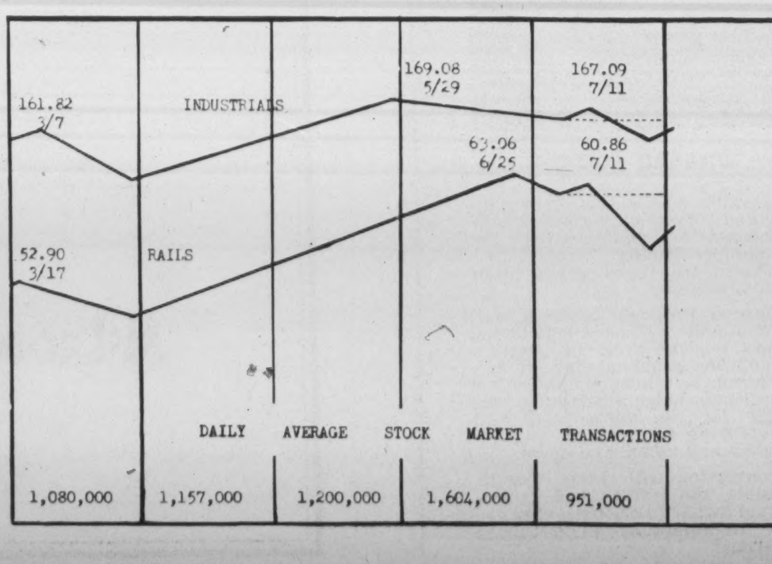
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, have, according to our indices, been in a broad zone of distribution over the past two years preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the May/June peak points of 169.08 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 63.06 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Conversion from war to peace remains the number one economic problem, so far as the stock market is concerned. Length of the Japanese war, in turn, will have much to do with the rate at which this conversion proceeds, as well as the intensity of the problems raised by it. If the war's end came over the next sixty days, it is not believed that the American economy would be prepared. There would be three or four months of greatly reduced production and large-scale unemployment. There would also be much confusion as various U.S.A. governmental bodies straightened out rules and regulations for the peacetime economy. To the contrary, if the Japanese war is to run into 1946 or longer, the problem of reconversion, while remaining important, will witness more orderly progress and prove less drastic on the economy. Guesses as to the war's end run from immediately to early 1947. Pending fresh developments, we assume its continuation until around the end of the current year.

At the present time the stock market, following a peak of 169.08 on the Dow-Jones industrial average in late May, a peak at 63.06 in the rails in late June, is engaged in a short term downturn. This decline is adjudged as being a correction of the uptrend running from September 1944 to the peaks above mentioned. Normal limits to such correction, representing a three-eighths to five-eighths cancellation of the aforesaid intermediate advance are 160/152 on the industrial average, 55/50 on the rail average, the minimum of which correction limits has now been achieved. Once the correction has ended, whether from the recent support levels (points 160.91 and 55.71) or lower, a sizable rally will be in order. Whether this rally carries into new high ground for the year, or not, will depend, we believe, on the then outlook for the Japanese war's termination. If it be assumed that the war is to carry through the balance of the year, the stock market, even though recognized as being in the latter and dangerous stages of primary advance, may yet stage a final bullish demonstration before undertaking serious decline.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



DAILY	AVERAGE	STOCK	MARKET	TRANSACTIONS
1,080,000	1,157,000	1,200,000	1,604,000	951,000

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We wish to announce that
Mr. R. H. Scarlett
has withdrawn as a partner of this firm in order to form the firm of
McFETRICK-SCARLETT & CO.

• • • • • •

We take pleasure in announcing that
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who has been associated with this firm for many years has been admitted as a general partner.

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244 Bay Street TORONTO WAverley 4781

ELECTED TO I.O.F. EXECUTIVE

Tom Robertson, Superintendent of Field Work and Assistant General Manager, who was elected Past Supreme Chief Ranger and James C. Elder, who was elected Supreme Treasurer, at the recent quadrennial meeting of the Supreme Court of The Independent Order of Foresters held in Montreal.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1945.

By Order of the Board.
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 17th July, 1945.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of two per cent (fifty cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of, and out of earnings for, the year 1945, was declared payable in Canadian funds, on October 1, 1945, to Shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on August 31, 1945.

By order of the Board,
FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, July 30, 1945.

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purchased, and drilling is planned immediately a drill is available. A well located group of claims is also held in the Indian Lake area near the holdings of Leta Exploration. The company retains its original as well as a second group in the Fondulac section, Lake Athabaska, and nine claims in Marion township, Ontario, north of the Jerome Mines. Interesting results marked exploration of the Lake Athabaska groups while on the Ontario claims gold values were found in good geological formation. I understand finances have been arranged for active exploration of the Lode group in Yellowknife.

J. T. R., Barrie, Ont.—New all-time peaks for total income and net before taxes are reported by GODERICH ELEVATOR AND TRANSIT CO. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1945, as the result of the greatest turnover of grain put through the company's elevators in any of its 46 years' operation. Operating expenses were up from $147,348 to $157,825, but still there was a gain in net profits before taxes from $173,714 to $215,560. Working capital showed a further increase for the year of $43,717, from $320,734 to $364,451.

J. W. W., Lethbridge, Alta.—While INSCO MINES has been inactive since 1941 an extensive diamond drilling program is now planned on the copper-gold prospect of approximately 4,500 acres held in Dufresnoy and Rouyn townships, Quebec. A geophysical survey, with finances supplied by Inspiration Mining & Development Company, was completed on the southern part of the property just before war broke out and this located 10 anomalies, some of which were quite large. The drilling now being undertaken will thoroughly explore these indications and the possibilities for this property, located on the edge of the Lake Dufault batholith and covering about eight square miles in highly interesting territory, north of the Quemont, are regarded as quite favorable. Shareholders of Inspiration were given rights to buy shares, and Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. in April agreed to buy 500,000 shares at 20 cents per share and received an option on a further 1,000,000 shares at prices ranging from 35 cents to $1 a share.

D. E. C., Saskatoon, Sask.—Sharp improvement in the market value of the portfolio of CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND LTD. is reported as of June 30, 1945, end of the first half of the current year. Investments taken at market were shown to be $2,120,137 or 22.2 per cent above the book value of $9,547,915, whereas at Dec. 31, 1944, the appreciation was $1,155,134 or 12.5 per cent above cost of $9,209,182, and there was an appreciation of $900,766 or 10 per cent above cost at June 30, 1944. The president, Hugh Bullock, states that at June 30, 1945, total net assets reached a new high in comparison with any previous balance sheet date.

G. E. C., Milton, Ont.—Yes, the CROWSHORE PATRICIA GOLD MINES picture appears quite interesting and I look upon the shares as having speculative attraction for a hold. A complete mining plant has been ordered for delivery by October and it is proposed to sink a shaft to a depth of 1,000 feet as quickly as possible. The property of eight claims adjoins east of the Pickle Crow controlled Albany River Gold Mines, extending for one mile on the line of strike. Geological conditions and vein systems are reported as similar to those of the producing mines in the area. Some 10 vein systems have been located to date of which three are proven to contain gold values of commercial importance, the "A" and "B" by diamond drilling and "C" by channel sampling. The "A" zone was intersected and proven for a length of 380 feet by 13 diamond drill holes, averaging 285 feet in depth, with gold values ranging as high as $21.55 per ton. Zone "B" was intersected by 13 drill holes, averaging 202 feet in depth, over a length of 4,000 feet and gold values as high as $13.65 per ton were secured. Channel sampling of the "C" zone which gave very high assays on surface returned values of $10.50 across five feet for a length of 150 feet. This zone is now being diamond drilled. The company has approximately $160,000 in its treasury.

B. D. C., Longueuil, Que.—Liquidators of HILLCREST COLLERIES LTD., in their final report on the enterprise, recently announced that the company showed an operating profit of $5,170, before bond interest and other expenses, for the year ended March 31 last. This compares with $12,245 for the previous year.

Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co. Ltd.

SPECIALIZING in the manufacture of machinery for the pulp and paper and mining industries, as well as manufacturing equipment for practically all industry, the Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Company Limited should participate in the postwar prosperity enjoyed by most companies. Newsprint output has had to be curtailed below demand because of the shortage of labor for woods operations, which have been showing improvement of late. Exploration and development of new and older mining properties have had to be curtailed and when labor is available activities in the mining industry should reach a new peak. Producing companies have concentrated on milling at the expense of development and ore reserves of necessity will have to be rebuilt. Companies in the development stage have had to carry on work well below prewar schedules and the mining boom of recent months has provided prospects and new properties with funds for future development. Canadian Ingersoll-Rand during the war years has devoted a good part of its productive facilities to the manufacture of essential equipment and through a subsidiary has been manufacturing munitions. The company is in a strong financial position to enter the postwar period.

Net profit for 1944 of $764,895 included $505 refundable portion of the excess profits tax and was equal to $4.09 per share. The 1944 net compared with $854,053, inclusive of $55,153 refundable tax, and $4.49 a share for 1943, and with $713,361 and $3.75 a share for 1939. Earned surplus of $3,745,819 at December 31, 1944, was an increase from $3,065,771 at December 31, 1939, and was exclusive of the accumulated refundable tax of $110,388.

The company maintains a strong liquid position, with net working capital of $4,631,060 at the end of 1944 up from $4,034,174 the previous year, and from $3,891,416 at the end of 1939. Cash on hand at the end of last year amounted to $1,953,427 and investments to $2,588,040, in the aggregate well in excess of total current liabilities of $3,833,643.

Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Company Limited has no funded debt or preferred stock outstanding. Capital consists of 186,678 ordinary shares of no par value. The present shares are the result of a two-for-one split in December 1939.

Dividends are currently being paid quarterly at the annual rate of $2 per share. With the exception of a few years immediately following the First World War, dividends have been paid by the company, or its predecessor, since 1897. Distributions on the present stock in 1944 amounted to $2 per share; 1943 $3.25; 1942 $4; 1941 $4.25 and 1940 $4.75 a share.

Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Company Limited was incorporated in 1912 with a Dominion Charter as a consolidation of Canadian Rand Drill Company and Ingersoll-Sargeant Company of Canada. The company manufactures air compressors, drills, pneumatic tools, machinery, mining equipment, etc., with plants located at Sherbrooke, Quebec.

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Earned
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low	Per Share
1945 (to date)	64	62	$4.09	15.6	15.1	$1.00-a
1944	61½	60	4.09	15.0	14.6	2.00
1943	..	..	4.49	..	..	3.25
1942	..	..	4.60	..	..	4.00
1941	..	..	5.04	..	..	4.25
1940	..	..	3.97	..	..	4.75

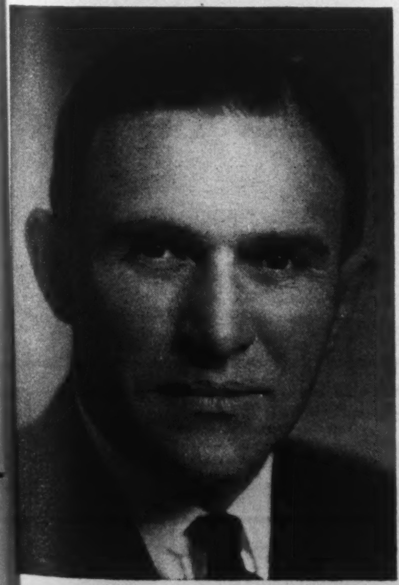
a—to July in 1945.

NOTE—Shares placed on unlisted section Montreal Curb in April 1944 and price range for preceding years not available. Price ratio for 1944 and 1945 based on earnings for fiscal year ended December 31, 1944. Earned per share 1943 includes 30c per share refundable tax and 27c a share in 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended Dec. 31	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit—x	$ 764,895	$ 854,053	$ 875,876	$ 958,767	$ 756,497	$ 713,361
Surplus	3,745,819	3,359,618	3,180,558	3,067,435	2,917,868	3,065,771
Current Assets	8,464,703	5,841,242	5,694,203	4,992,551	4,513,110	4,239,138
Current Liabilities	3,833,643	1,807,068	2,172,742	1,486,802	1,102,076	4,347,722
Net Working Capital	4,631,060	4,034,174	3,521,461	3,505,749	3,411,034	3,891,416
Cash	1,953,427	1,173,147	357,476	710,497	983,782	1,245,992
Investments	2,588,040	838,890	1,296,122	921,226	1,020,827	980,363

x—Includes $505 refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax 1944; $56,153 1943 and $56,193 1942.


WILLIAM C. HARRIS
who has been elected a Director of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation. Mr. Harris is President of W. C. Harris & Co. Ltd., Investment Dealers, Toronto.

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 102

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of September, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of August, 1945.

By order of the Board.
KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED,
Secretary.
Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
August 3rd, 1945.

To Holders of
Province of Alberta Debentures

Attention is drawn to the recent announcement by the Hon. E. C. Manning, Premier and Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Alberta, regarding the Debt Reorganization Offer of the Province.

The Offer has been approved by the Alberta Bondholders Committee, and we believe it presents a fair and equitable programme.

Copies of the Offer in printed form, together with copies of the Letter of Acceptance and Transmittal, may be obtained from the Depositary, which is the Imperial Bank of Canada. We shall also be pleased to forward copies upon request.

The Offer provides that holders of outstanding securities of the Province may accept the provisions of the Debt Reorganization Programme at any time up to 1st September, 1945, but thereafter only up until such time as the Offer is withdrawn.

Additional information will be furnished upon request.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Where To Draw the Line Between Social and Private Insurance?

By GEORGE GILBERT

One of the reasons why there is a demand for compulsory social insurance is that many people fail to make any provision against the time when the family income earner will be too sick or old to work.

It is argued that if people are compelled to make provision against disability, unemployment, old age and death, they will only apply for public relief in cases of exceptional need. The question is, where should compulsion begin and end?

WHETHER actuated by social consciousness or self-interest, insurance men generally are now giving more attention to developments in the social insurance field. They are becoming concerned about where the line is likely to be drawn between social and private insurance. Plans now under way to set up a compulsory health insurance scheme are regarded as a threat to the existence of accident and sickness insurance as a private enterprise. There is no doubt that if such a system is established it will replace to a large extent the present voluntary system.

There are those who favor the adoption of compulsory health insurance on the ground that voluntary insurance has not done and cannot do an adequate job in providing such protection. On the other hand, it is widely held that there is no need in Canada for compulsory health insurance, because every wage earner who desires protection against loss of wages due to disability, medical expenses, hospitalization, and related hazards can now be taken care of by insurance companies and hospital associations. The very few wage-earners with incomes so low they cannot afford to buy some form of such voluntary protection could not afford to pay the tax—or, in other words, the premium — required for compulsory government insurance. The unemployed not covered by unemployment insurance and the relatively few who cannot purchase voluntary protection should be taken care of by public assistance in the form of free medical and hospital care.

Costly to Operate

There is little or no criticism of sound government measures which make provision for the care of such unfortunates, but there is objection to combining such measures with an insurance plan, as they are relief measures pure and simple and should be handled as such. One of the principal objections to compulsory government health insurance is that it means the establishment of cumbersome and expensive machinery to do the things which private enterprise can do in a much simpler way.

It must be admitted that to administer a system for the collection of taxes from the whole income-earning population and the payment of benefits for disability and hospitalization would necessarily involve the creation of a large army of government employees and the establishment of offices throughout the length and breadth of the country to operate the system and meet local requirements.

It cannot be denied, either, that at present there is, under private management, a widespread agency organization and machinery sufficient to handle the insurance needs of the great bulk of the people, and that at more or less reasonable rates the public may now obtain disability and hospitalization coverage, suited to the needs of the individual, without waiting for the government to establish a compulsory system and a new host of government employees to administer it.

Underlying the advocacy of compulsory government insurance is the basic theory that the people will be better off under a system for their welfare handed down from a central authority than they would be under a system which allows them individually to arrange for whatever security provision they feel they need and can pay for. According to this theory, the government should decide what all the people should have, and, having made the decision, should force it on them and make them pay for it.

Not Democratic

While this concept of the function of government apparently relieves the individual of certain responsibilities, it ignores the fact that democracy as we know it was founded on the doctrine of individual freedom, initiative and responsibility. Under the democratic system, the government's activities are intended to be restricted to the administration of public affairs, with the individual enjoying freedom to conduct his private life as he sees fit, as long as his actions do not endanger other individuals or run counter to the public interest.

In most cases the demand for further intervention by the government in the insurance business comes from well-intentioned theorists and social reformers. The public generally are mostly apathetic, being neither for nor against, but will be for it if they are led to believe that they will be better served and at a lower cost under a government system than they are now being served under the existing private enterprise system. Central governments, ever seeking the concentration of greater political powers in their own hands, are inclined to favor such schemes as it enables them to exercise more and more control over the masses.

Social insurance is a step, though seemingly a mild and innocuous one, towards a bureaucratic or totalitarian form of government, under which the state while undertaking to provide for the welfare and security of the people from the cradle to the grave also assumes the control and regulation of all activities of the people from the said cradle to the said grave.

Social Insurance Defined

Many people have but a vague idea of the meaning of the term "social insurance." There are few definitions that really define. One of the best I have come across is that of the well-known actuary, Prof. Ralph H. Blanchard. It is: "Social insurance is any form of insurance in which the government goes beyond the regulation of practices and the dissemination of information. It may do so by compelling insurance, by shifting the cost of subsidy, or by becoming itself an insurer. To the extent that it acts in any one of these directions, insurance becomes social insurance."

He includes within the scope of social insurance compulsory automobile insurance, government schemes of war risk insurance, government crop insurance, workmen's compensation, government unemployment insurance, etc. He is of the opinion that special attention should be given by insurance men to those schemes which are established or advocated to meet a broad social need, which aim to provide an adequate minimum income, and which are usually compulsory as to membership.

According to this authority, it is particularly important for those in the insurance business to note and ponder all manifestations of a conviction that private initiative, regulated by supervisory authorities, is not meeting the risk problem of the public, as such a conviction has social insurance as its outlet. In his view they should be prepared to contribute their best judgment and technical ability to social insurance when that is desirable or inevitable, and should conduct private insurance in such fashion as best to meet the needs not satisfied by the social insurance provisions.

Where private initiative lags or where the risk is not regarded as a suitable one for private insurance to undertake, social insurance has its uses, and to that extent private insurance and social insurance are complementary rather than competitive.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Please give me information about the Standard Life Assurance Co., including assets in Canada, etc. Is this company as financially responsible as any other company licensed by the Dominion Government?

—M. F. L., Trenton, Ont.

The Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, with Canadian head office at Montreal, was established in 1825, and has been doing business in Canada since 1833. It was formerly a stock company but was mutualized in 1925. It occupies a strong financial position and is soundly managed. Its policy and annuity reserves are maintained on an exceptionally high basis, so that ample security is afforded policyholders. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a

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As at 31st DECEMBER, 1944

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General Reserve Fund	14,599,800.00
Profit and Loss Account	3,539,074.25
Life Assurance and Annuity Funds	90,418,498.31
Sinking Fund and Capital Redemption Fund	5,105,900.45
Fire Insurance Fund	1,907,590.40
Accident, Employers' Liability, Motor and General Insurance Funds	5,666,868.57
Marine Insurance Fund	3,972,707.78
	$141,513,549.76
Uncalled Capital	10,008,737.16
	$151,522,286.92

PREMIUM INCOME

Fire, Marine, Employers' Liability, Accident, Motor and General Departments	$ 15,979,573.56
Life, Annuity, etc.	10,781,747.90
	$ 26,761,321.46

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V. G. CREBER, Asst. Mgr.

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deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of its Canadian policyholders. All Canadian policies are written and issued in Canada, and all Canadian claims are settled and paid by the Canadian head office. At the end of 1944 its total assets in Canada were $21,462,514, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $14,784,724, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $6,677,790. The security furnished its Canadian policyholders compares favorably with that provided by any other company doing business here.

•

Editor, About Insurance:

Some time ago I read an article in your paper about an action taken against the South Eastern Underwriters Association for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Can you inform me if this case has been finally disposed of and what the result was?

—C. D. M., Regina, Sask.

This action was instituted by the former United States Attorney General, Francis Biddle, who recently resigned from President Truman's cabinet, and one of his last official acts before his resignation was to direct dismissal of the suit. According to a statement issued by the U.S. Department of Justice he did so because of legislation recently enacted by Congress granting a limited exemption from the Sherman Act for the business of insurance until January 1, 1948. At the present time, it was pointed out, the Sherman Act is applicable to the business of insurance where there are acts of boycott, coercion or intimidation, or agreements to boycott, coerce or intimidate. After January 1, 1948, the anti-trust laws will apply in full force to the extent that insurance is not regulated by state law.

•

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to know the amount of life insurance being written in Canada by Canadian companies, as compared with the amount written by outside companies, and also the amount of business in force in this country in Canadian companies as compared with that in force here in outside companies. Any information you can give me along this line will be appreciated.

—J. B., Windsor, Ont.

According to Government figures, the net amount of new life insurance effected in Canada in 1944 in Canadian companies operating under Dominion registry was $601,906,540, while the amount effected in other than Canadian companies was $298,604,961, making a total of $900,511,501 of new life insurance effected in Canada last year. The net amount of life insurance in force in Canada in Canadian companies at the end of 1944 was $6,001,995,420, while the amount in force in this country in other than Canadian companies was $3,137,500,676, making a total of $9,139,496,096 life insurance in force in Canada at the close of last year.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

is expected the mill will be up to capacity of 70 tons daily and there is one years' supply of ore ahead of the mill at maximum tonnage. Two new levels have been established at 1,100 and 1,250 feet and crosscutting is now underway on these seeking the downward extension of the orebodies which carried consistent values to 950 feet. The company also holds large blocks of ground in areas considered potential, bringing its total holdings to 204 claims, plus 36 held under option.

•

Adjoining the producing McKenzie property to the north McCuaig Red Lake Gold Mines is diamond drilling a quartz carbonate zone, from 10 to 15 feet in width and 600 feet in length. Outside of four holes put down last winter the property had been idle since Howey Gold carried out drilling programs in 1933-34. In the Howey drilling of 3,000 feet one hole is reported to have given 69 ounces of gold over 17½ feet and one ounce over five feet. The quartz carbonate is said to be identical with that found on the surface at Cochenour-Willans and present exploration will probe the zones for values at depth and along the strike.

•

Due to the mining of higher than average grade of ore reserves estimated net profit of Hallnor Mines for the first half of 1945 was equal to 17½ cents per share as against 13½ cents in the comparable period last year. Recovery was $18.24 per ton as compared with an average of $14.16 a year ago. A program involving the expenditure of approximately $350,000, to be spread over a period of 2½ years from the time labor becomes available and deepening of the shaft commences, is planned by the company. This includes sinking the shaft a further 900 feet and development of the ore zone below the present orebody.

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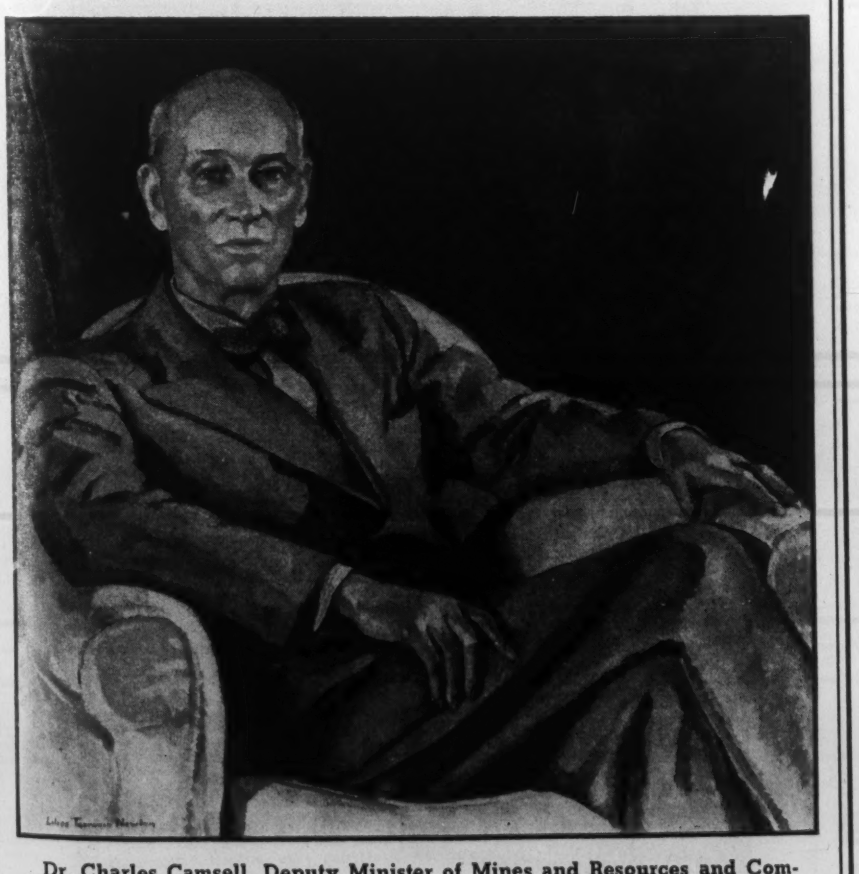
Interests closely associated with Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines have provided finances for a program of exploration on the property of Wolverton Lake Gold Mines, recently incorporated to acquire the 24 merged claims of the Herblet Tungsten Prospecting Syndicate, Hacker Tungsten Syndicate and the Jay B group, about six miles northeast of the Howe Sound's property in the Snow Lake area, Manitoba. An extensive diamond drilling and surface development campaign is now proceeding on the several gold bearing veins uncovered by the previous owners. The company is capitalized at 4,000,000 shares, of which 1,500,000 were issued for the property. The treasury has been provided with $50,000 and further shares have been optioned which, if exercised, will make available a total of $794,000, leaving 300,000 shares in the treasury.

•

Estimated net profit of Dome Mines for the first six months of 1945 is $1,162,738, equal to 60 cents per share, as compared with 71 cents a share in the same period of 1944. Production for the period was $2,419,589 from 255,800 tons milled, for an average of $9.45 per ton.



Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources and Commissioner for the Northwest Territories, was presented with this oil portrait of himself painted by Lilias Torrance Newton, R.C.A., in recognition of his eminence as traveller, geologist, administrator and public servant. Those subscribing to the gift included colleagues in the Department of Mines and Resources; the Canadian Geographical Society; representatives of the various Canadian mining associations.

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"A new map of the Red Lake mining area will be mailed on request."

Those whose duty it is to advise on investments should remember that nothing anyone can say or do will prevent a movement of capital into the "risk field" as soon as wartime obstacles are removed. No warning or advice from even the highest sources will prevent a man with 3% capital from seeking some means of adding to his stake in life.

In past years it was the habit of many who were asked for advice to automatically turn "thumbs down" on mining, with the result that the man who sought advice turned to the black market of finance to satisfy his urge to adventure some of his money. The result was frequently a total and humiliating loss.

Canadian mining, in its many phases, presents, today, a most healthy and most fascinating field for "risk-capital." Those who have been sufficiently interested to watch the growth of a great industry, saw many instances of a small venture at the extreme risk stage, evolve into an investment in a giant corporation,whose assets, known and potential, place behind common stock a solid value unsurpassed in even the bond field except by top level trustee securities.

Those who have timidly refusd to watch this inspiring spectacle of Canada's rise to a senior position among the metal producing nations of the world, have missed many interesting things—and many opportunities.

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Atom Huge New Fount of Industrial Power

By GEORGE B. BRYANT, JR.

(From the Wall Street Journal)

The low-heat energy generated by atoms in the new superbomb may lead to a new source of industrial power.

The United States is establishing a commission to supervise research and control the production and use of atomic power.

The writer, a staff correspondent of the Wall Street Journal, describes the history and development of atomic power.

THE atom has now been given the status of a revolutionary natural resource upon which the world can draw for power—in peace as well as in war.

There was more than a hint in White House announcements of a new, devastating atomic bomb, dropped on Japan last Sunday, that in the years to come the atom will rival and may even replace coal, oil and water as sources of energy to turn the wheels of industry and commerce.

It was made clear, however, that this new source of power, which in the words of President Truman carries "the danger of sudden destruction" for the world, will not be left unregulated.

Mr. Truman indicated that it will be given a Government-regulated public utility status. He plans to recommend that Congress set up a special commission to control the production and use of atomic power.

The five years of scientific mobilization and the $2 billion of expenditures which went into development of the atomic bomb placed the emphasis on harnessing the tremendous energy of the atom to provide a deadly weapon. But indications are that the constructive side of atom-smashing has not been ignored.

It was reliably reported that one, and probably more, industrial companies have been actively exploring the peacetime industrial application of atomic power. The progress made in this field is yet to be disclosed.

Scientists, Secretary of War Stimson disclosed, already have discovered means of releasing atomic energy non-explosively. This energy can be freed in regulated amounts and takes the form of heat. He said that at present this heat is at a temperature too low to make it practical in the operation of a power plant.

The Secretary's comment makes it clear that the atomic bomb achievement, while sensational, has only cracked the door to this field of power. It may well be some years yet before scientists develop a method to start, control and stop the atomic power reaction in a way that will make this energy practical for wide industrial use.

Stirs Interest in Industry

The atomic bomb disclosure stirred great interest in such basic industries as electric power, oil and coal. These are fields which would be directly affected should atomic power be developed to the point where it provides an efficient fuel.

In his statement, President Truman said that while atomic power might be used in the future to supplement the power now provided by coal, oil and falling water, it is not now being produced on a basis to compete with them commercially.

The military expected use of the atomic bomb to shorten the Japanese war appreciably. Pre-military tests made of the new bomb, said to have the same explosive force as 20,000 tons of TNT and 2,000 times the force of the big "grand slam" bombs used by the British, were described as satisfactory, but terrifying.

Washington officials, however, were quick to speculate on the peacetime implications of the development, which was rushed along by the fear that Germany would beat the Allies to this weapon. Some officials were inclined to view it as one of the greatest scientific achievements of the world.

Companies At Work On It

Names of some of the companies which have contributed "so signally" to the atomic bomb development were given out by the War Department. The E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. designed, built and operates the huge Hanford installations in Washington State. Plants at Clinton, Tenn., were designed by a subsidiary of the M. W. Kellogg Co., built by the J. A. Jones Co. and operated by the Union Carbide Co. Other firms listed were Stone and Webster Engineering Corp., Allis-Chalmers, Chrysler, General Electric and Westinghouse.

The energy of the atom has been known to the field of science for many years. Some 35 years ago Albert Einstein advanced the theory that mass and energy are equivalent and that if one pound of matter, say coal, could be completely used up by breaking up all its atoms upwards of 100 billion kilowatt hours of energy could be produced. When coal is burned, the atoms are not exhausted.

The problem then was to find some way an atom could be split up in a way to produce power. In 1932, the element lithium was split into two hydrogen atoms by electric ways, but more power was required in than was produced by this process.

The first real key to atomic energy came with experiments using uranium, which, official announcements have disclosed, is being used in the process making atomic bombs.

By 1940 work was going on with the atom smashers and cyclotrons of General Electric and Westinghouse, as well as in a dozen university laboratories.

In July 1940 Westinghouse gave a demonstration of the use of the energy of a split uranium atom to start a new radio station. The energy from the split atom, amplified about a million times was strong enough to trip a thyratron tube which operated a relay to move the switches of the radio station. At that time it was stated by scientists that although an enormous amount of research work had to be done, it was believed that the work was sure to lead to results of great scientific importance and might provide new source of power.

Many Universities Took Hand

Since then the concentrated scientific brains of the country have been at work on uranium. The list of universities include Columbia, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard, University of Chicago, Northwestern, University of Illinois, California Institute of Technology, University of California, University of Minnesota, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Cornell and others.

Although scientists believe that the new discoveries will revolutionize conceptions of power and also of fundamental chemistry, they point out that the harnessing of atomic power will still entail a great deal of research work.

Recent figures on uranium production and imports have been strict official secrets. Early in 1943, a War Production Board order prohibited further use of the metal in coloring ceramics, and on September 1, 1944, the W.P.B. prohibited sales of more than 10 pounds of uranium or its compounds to any one person. Some two years ago, the Canadian government placed all sales of uranium under permit control and took over the assets of the Eldorado mining firm.

Late in 1939, the possibilities of atomic energy for waging war were brought to President Roosevelt's attention and he appointed a committee to survey the subject. In that year, our imports of uranium ore amounted to only five pounds, with a value of $10. The following year, 1940, total U.S. imports of uranium ore jumped to 2,400,198 pounds with a value of $2.1 million. No statistics are available for imports in 1941 or subsequent years with the exception of 1942, when 541,307 pounds came into the U.S. There are no statistics showing U.S. production of the metal.

Other than to name uranium as a raw material used in production of the atomic bomb, the official announcements made no comment on how the new explosive is produced. It was obvious, however, that large amounts of electric power are necessary, as all installations named in the official statements are located within easy reach of vast hydro-electric power developments.

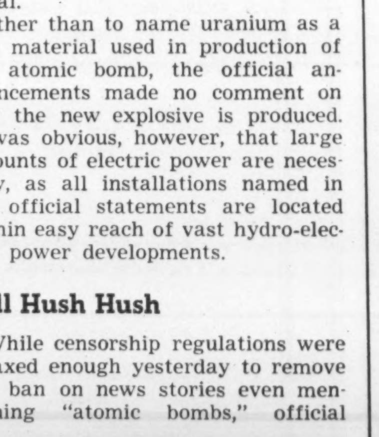
Still Hush Hush

While censorship regulations were relaxed enough yesterday to remove the ban on news stories even mentioning "atomic bombs," official secrecy restrictions remained rigid. Government agencies, for example, refused to make available data on atom-smashing which was public information before the war.

Uranium, apparently the chief raw material used by the scientists in their spectacular atom-harnessing achievement, is a lustrous white metal, softer than steel. It is obtained from ores in the U.S. and Canada, with smaller amounts coming from middle Europe and Russia. The world's largest producer is the Canadian firm, Eldorado Mining & Refining, Ltd. Some production is obtained by domestic companies in Arizona, Colorado and Utah. The U.S. Vanadium Co. is an important factor in the U.S. market.

Before the war, uranium was used mostly for coloring pottery and glass, and in photographic work. But shortly after the war broke out in Europe and American experiments became intensified on the use of atomic energy for military purposes, the entire uranium industry became shrouded in War Department secrecy. Little has been made public since of new developments in the field. Meager information available to the mining trade showed that uranium production was being expanded by a Government program carrying materials priority over all other military procurement.

Uranium has the unusual property of constantly undergoing atomic disintegration—that is, its structure is continually being broken down and re-formed into other elements. Atomic energy is released in this process. Radium is one of the products of this disintegration.



"How are the mighty fallen!" is no doubt the thought in the mind of one of Britain's famed "Desert Rats", as he studies the Nazi coat of arms that has crashed to the ground from the Chancellery entrance in Berlin.

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URBANE ERRATA-SLIP

IN apologising for some typographical errors in his book "Viriculture," the author, Dr. J. A. Mireault, becomes singularly urbane: "The presses have suppressed one *n* in 'innervation' and have not always made the verb agree with its subject. Also they have committed a number of peccadilloes in spelling and punctuation. Printer, publisher and author claim your indulgence in these times when progress massacres populations and ravages cities."

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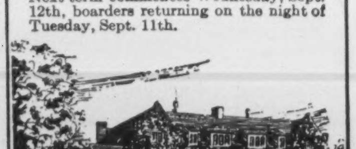

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